Thursday, 16th February, 1950

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME I, 1950

(1st February to 13th March, 1950)

FIRST SESSION

OF

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1950

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CORRIGENDA

In the Parliamentary Debates (Part I—Questions and Answers), First Session, 1950—

In Volume I,—

1. No. 3, dated the 3rd February, 1950,—
   (i) Page 55, line 8, *for* "*Shiromoni*" *read* "*Shiromani*";
   (ii) Page 68, line 18 from bottom, *for* "**Seht**" *read* "**Seth**";
2. No. 4, dated the 6th February, 1950,—
   (i) Page 70, line 19 from bottom, *after* "Will" *insert* "the";
   (ii) Page 82, *omit* line 10;
3. No. 5, dated the 7th February, 1950,—
   (i) Page 98, line 4 from bottom, *for* "or" *read* "of";
   (ii) Page 112, line 9, *for* "fields" *read* "oil-fields";
4. No. 6, dated the 8th February, 1950,—
   (i) Page 136, last line, *for* "does not go" *read* "goes";
   (ii) Page 139, line 21 from bottom, *for* "**Sadar**" *read* "**Sardar**";
   (iii) Page 140, line 11 from bottom, *for* "peased" *read* "pleased";
   (iv) Page 143, line 11 from bottom, *for* "delaying" *read* "defying";
5. No. 7, dated the 9th February, 1950,—
   Page 174, last line, *for* "(52)" *read* "(25)";
6. No. 8, dated the 10th February, 1950,—
   (i) Page 195, line 11, *for* "completed" *read* "complete";
   (ii) Page 204, line 4, *for* "lakhs" *read* "lakh";
7. No. 9, dated the 13th February, 1950,—
   Page 208, line 8, *after* "in" *insert* "a";
8. No. 11, dated the 16th February, 1950,—
   (i) Page 280, line 3, *after* "apart" *insert* "from";
   (ii) Page 281, *insert* "IMPROVEMENT OF TOBACCO CULTIVATION" as heading to Starred Question No. 270;
9. No. 13, dated the 20th February, 1950,—
   (i) Page 327, line 2, *for* "Wil" *read* "Will";
   (ii) Page 335, lines 2 and 3, *for* "hydrometeorologica" *read* "hydro-meteorological";
   (iii) Page 348, line 18, *for* "*No. P-65/50*" *read* "*No. P-64/50*";
10. No. 14, dated the 21st February, 1950,—
   (i) Page 386, line 3 from bottom, *before* "Will" *insert* "(a)";
   (ii) Page 388, in heading to Unstarred Question No. 49, *for* "AUD" *read* "AND";

11. No. 15, dated the 22nd February, 1950,—

Page 415, line 10 from bottom, *for* "*Appendix I*" *read* "*Appendix III*";

12. No. 16, dated the 23rd February, 1950,—

(i) Page 423, line 8, *for* "**Railway**" *read* "**Railways**";

(ii) Page 424, line 12, *after* "Railway" *insert* "survey" and line 27, *for* "have" *read* "has";

(iii) Page 444, line 9 from bottom, *for* "Sum" *read* "Sun";

13. No. 17, dated the 24th February, 1950,—

(i) Page 471, line 4 from bottom, *for* "catting" *read* "calling";

(ii) Page 472, line 19, *for* "Government" *read* "Governments";

14. No. 18, dated the 27th February, 1950,—

(i) Page 490, line 2, *for* "had" *read* "hard";

(ii) Page 500, *for* existing heading to Starred Question No. 580, *read* "EXPORT OF MICA";

15. No. 19, dated the 28th February, 1950,—

(i) Page 516, line 1, *for* "remissi of th" *read* "remission of the";

(ii) Page 522, line 1, *for* "lik" *read* "likely";

(iii) Page 526, line 8 from bottom, *before* "discontinue" *insert* "to" and *for* "telegram" *read* "telegrams";

16. No. 20, dated the 1st March, 1950,—

(i) Page 553, last line, *omit* "the" *before* "so-called";

(ii) Page 554, line 17, *for* "Gove nment" *read* "Government";

(iii) Page 560, line 16, *for* "re-introduction" *read* "re-introduced";

17. No. 21, dated the 2nd March, 1950,—

(i) Page 567, line 14 from bottom, *after* "put" *insert* "up";

(ii) Page 578, line 2 from bottom, *after* "that" *insert* "may";

(iii) Page 585, in heading to Starred Question No. 609, *for* "PPERSONS" *read* "PERSONS";

18. No. 22, dated the 6th March, 1950,—

Page 616, line 1, *before* "limits" *insert* "age";

19. No. 23, dated the 7th March, 1950,—

Page 640, lines 1 and 2, *for* "Infomation" *read* "Information";

20. No. 24, dated the 8th March, 1950,

Page 658, line 3, *for* "ot" *read* "to";

21. No. 26, dated the 10th March, 1950,—

Page 717, line 14, *for* "not" *read* "note";

22. No. 27, dated the 11th March, 1950,—

(i) Page 749, line 10, *for* "pudchase" *read* "purchase";

(ii) Page 755, line 2 from bottom, *for* "corruption" *read* "consumption";

23. No. 28, dated the 13th March, 1950,—

(i) Page 787, line 8, *for* "outpt" *read* "output";

(ii) Page 788, line 17, *for* "is" occurring after "There" *read* "are";

In Volume II,—

24. No. 1, dated the 14th March, 1950,—
    (i) Page 825, line 6 from bottom, *for* "Ferbuary" *read* "February";
    (ii) Page 833, line 16 from bottom, *for* "Far" *read* "far";

25. No. 2, dated the 15th March, 1950,—
    Page 857, line 16, *for* "Boys" *read* "Boy";

26. No. 4, dated the 17th March, 1950,—
    (i) Page 899, *for* line 22, *read* "that if he was invited he would be prepared to come again, and, if so, is there";
    (ii) Page 901, *omit* line 9 from bottom;
    (iii) Page 918, in heading to Starred Question No. 944, *for* "COMMUNICATN" *read* "COMMUNICATION";

27. No. 5, dated the 20th March, 1950,—
    Page 927, line 11 from bottom, *for* "instalments" *read* "instalmental";

28. No. 6, dated the 21st March, 1950,—
    Page 963, *for* existing last two lines *read* "**Dr. S. P. Mookerjee**: I think that question will arise after the Institute comes into existence";

29. No. 8, dated the 23rd March, 1950,—
    Page 1020, line 14 from bottom, *for* "moring" *read* "morning";

30. No. 9, dated the 24th March, 1950,—
    Page 1059, line 21, *for* "pltased" *read* "pleased";

31. No. 10, dated the 27th March, 1950,—
    (i) Page 1075, line 5 from bottom, *for* "go" *read* "got";
    (ii) Page 1082, line 3 from bottom, *after* "of" *insert* "the";
    (iii) Page 1101, last line, *for* "strinency" *read* "stringency";

32. No. 11, dated the 29th March, 1950,—
    (i) Page 1125, *omit* line 5 from bottom and after line 3 from bottom, *insert* "*Appendix VI, Annexure No. 5*";
    (ii) Page 1131, line 1, *after* "block" *insert* "grant";
    (iii) Page 1138, line 20, *for* "Cindhya" *read* "Vindhya";

33. No. 12, dated the 30th March, 1950,—
    (i) Page 1172, *omit* line 16 and in line 17, *for* "1848" *read* "1948";
    (ii) Page 1177, in heading to Starred Question No. 1252, *for* "IMMIGRANTS" *read* "INSURGENTS";

34. No. 13, dated the 31st March, 1950,—
    Page 1213, line 23, *for* "1:74 and 1:17" *read* "1·74 and 1·17";

35. No. 14, dated the 1st April, 1950,—
    Page 1242, line 18 from bottom, *for* "1335" *read* "1926".

36. No. 15, dated the 3rd April, 1950,—

(i) Page 1254, line 1, *for* "**Dr. P. S. Mookerjee**" *read* "**Dr. S. P. Mookerjee**";

(ii) Page 1263, line 16 from bottom, *for* "*rehbiwalas*" *read* "*Rahriwalas*";

(iii) Page 1271, line 9 from bottom, *for* "Ministry" *read* "Minister";

37. No. 16, dated the 4th April, 1950,—

(i) Page 1282, line 2 from bottom, *for* "happend" *read* "happened" and line 1 from bottom, *omit* "here";

(ii) Page 1291, line 5 from bottom, *after* "that" *insert* "may be";

38. No. 18, dated the 6th April, 1950,—

(i) Page 1353, in heading to Starred Question No. 1467, *for* "EXPERTS" *read* "EXPORTS"; line 21, *for* "4" *read* "41" and line 6 from bottom, *for* "spending" *read* "sending";

(ii) Page 1354, line 4, *for* "hunred" *read* "hundred";

(iii) Page 1372, line 1, *for* "(i)" *read* "(ii)";

39. No. 19, dated the 8th April, 1950,—

(i) Page 1379, line 16, *after* "fact" *insert* "that";

(ii) Page 1388, line 5, *for* "ond" *read* "and" and line 15, *for* "held" *read* "help";

40. No. 20, dated the 10th April, 1950,—

Page 1438, last line, *for* "of broadcasting is completed" *read* "devolved upon the Government of India?";

41. No. 21, dated the 11th April, 1950,—

Page 1460, line 11, *for* "No. II" *read* "No. 11";

42. No. 22, dated the 12th April, 1950,—

(i) Page 1486, lines 2 and 1 from bottom, *for* "intstituted" *read* "instituted";

(ii) Page 1496, between lines 12 and 13 from bottom, *insert* "STATEMENT BY MINISTER OF STATE FOR TRANSPORT *re* EXPENDITURE IN ASSAM";

(iii) Page 1499, in heading to Starred Question No. 1664, *for* "NDORE" *read* "INDORE";

(iv) Page 1501, line 9 from bottom, *for* "Telgu" *read* "Telugu";

43. No. 23, dated the 14th April, 1950,—

Page 1505, line 8, *for* "**Homes**" *read* "**Home**";

44. No. 25, dated the 17th April, 1950,—

(i) Page 1572, line 8, *for* "acrerage" *read* "acreage";

(ii) Page 1594, line 5, *for* "Project" *read* "Projects";

(iii) Page 1597, line 3 from bottom, *after* "to" *insert* "a";

(iv) Page 1598, line 20 from bottom, *for* "1773" *read* "1783";

(v) Page 1603, in heading to Starred Question No. 1794, *for* "SERDS" *read* "SEEDS";

In Volume III,—

45. No. 1, dated the 18th April, 1950,—

(i) Page 1622, line 2 from bottom, *for* "28,73" *read* "28,739";

(ii) Page 1634, in heading to Starred Question No. 1795, *for* "INCUME-TAX" *read* "INCOME-TAX";

(iii) Page 1636, in heading to Starred Question No. 1827, *for* "KAMPUR" *read* "KAMALPUR";

46. No. 2, dated the 19th April, 1950,—

(i) Page 1657, line 3 from bottom, *for* "loging" *read* "losing"; and

(ii) Page 1670, line 9, *for* "*kutch*" *read* "*Kutcha*".

In Volume 1,—

1. No. 9, dated the 13th February, 1950,—

(i) पृष्ठ २१२, पंक्ति २ पर "भेज" की जगह "भेजे" पढ़ें।

(ii) पृष्ठ २१२, पंक्ति नीचे से ऊपर को ६ पर "हे" की जगह "है" पढ़ें।

(iii) पृष्ठ २१३, पंक्ति ५ पर "जारीं" की जगह "जारी" पढ़ें।

2. No. 11, dated the 16th February, 1950.—

पृष्ठ २६७, पंक्ति ३२ पर "मंजूर" की जगह "मंजूर" पढ़ें।

3. No. 12, dated the 17th February, 1950,—

(i) पृष्ठ २९५, पंक्ति १० पर "ह" की जगह "हर" पढ़ें।

(ii) पृष्ठ २९५, पंक्ति ११ पर "इसक" की जगह "इसके" पढ़ें।

(iii) पृष्ठ २९७, पंक्ति २९ पर "जवान" की जगह "जवाब" पढ़ें।

(iv) पृष्ठ २९७, पंक्ति नीचे से ऊपर को ४ पर "पूंछना" की जगह "पूछना" पढ़ें।

(v) पृष्ठ ३०२, पंक्ति ५ पर "गोविन्द" की जगह "गोविन्द" पढ़ें।

(vi) पृष्ठ ३०२, पंक्ति ६ पर "मै" की जगह "में" तथा "वज्ञानक" की जगह "वैज्ञानिक" पढ़ें।

(vii) पृष्ठ ३०२, पंक्ति १३ पर "बिठई" की जगह "बिठाई" पढ़ें।

(viii) पृष्ठ ३०२, पंक्ति २३ पर "।" की जगह "?" पढ़ें।

(ix) पृष्ठ ३०३, पंक्ति २९ पर "रिकमडेशन्स" की जगह "रिकमेंडेशन्स" पढ़ें।

4. No. 14, dated the 21st February, 1950,—

(i) पृष्ठ ३६०, पंक्ति ३१ पर "कोर्टस" की जगह "कोर्ट्स" पढ़ें।

(ii) पृष्ठ ३७१, पंक्ति २४ पर "उसस" की जगह "उससे" पढ़ें।

5. No. 16, dated the 23rd February, 1950,—

(i) पृष्ठ ४२८, पंक्ति २ पर "पढ़ा" की जगह "पढ़ा" पढ़ें।

(ii) पृष्ठ ४२८, पंक्ति १० पर "भाजीं" की जगह "भाजी" पढ़ें।

(iii) पृष्ठ ४२८, पंक्ति ११ पर " बक्त " की जगह " वक्त " पढ़ें।

(iv) पृष्ठ ४२८, पंक्ति नीचे से ऊपर को ९ पर " राशन का " की जगह " राशन कार्ड " पढ़ें।

(v) पृष्ठ ४३१, पंक्ति १४ पर " बड़ढी " की जगह " कुड्ढी " पढ़ें।

6. No. 17, dated the 24th February, 1950,—

पृष्ठ ४७१, पंक्ति नीचे से ऊपर को ११ " यूनीवर्सिट " की जगह " यूनिवर्सिटी " पढ़ें।

7. No. 20, dated the 1st March, 1950,—

पृष्ठ ५६०, पंक्ति १९ पर " सर्विसेज " की जगह " सर्विसेज " पढ़ें।

8. No. 23, dated the 7th March, 1950,—

पृष्ठ ६४८, पंक्ति २३ पर " गवर्नमट " की जगह " गवर्नमेंट " पढ़ें।

9. No. 26, dated the 10th March, 1950,—

पृष्ठ ७२७, पंक्ति नीचे से ऊपर को ५ पर " उन ो " की जगह " उनको " पढ़ें।

In Volume II,—

10. No. 2, dated the 15th March, 1950,—

(i) पृष्ठ ८४०, पंक्ति नीचे से ऊपर की ओर ८ पर " गेविन्ददास " की जगह " गोविन्द दास " पढ़ें।

(ii) पृष्ठ ८४०, पंक्ति नीचे से ऊपर की ओर ७ पर " गार्डस " की जगह " गार्ड्स " पढ़ें।

(iii) पृष्ठ ८४४, पंक्ति २० पर " नहीं " की जगह " न ही " पढ़ें।

11. No. 6, dated the 21st March, 1950,—

(i) पृष्ठ ९५०, पंक्ति नीचे से ऊपर ४ पर " ट्रेंड " की जगह " ट्रेड " पढ़ें।

(ii) पृष्ठ ९६८, पंक्ति १८ पर " ीडिंग रोड " की जगह " रीडिंग रोड " पढ़ें।

12. No. 15, dated the 3rd April 1950,—

पृष्ठ १२६५, पंक्ति ३ पर " है " की जगह " है " पढ़ें।

13. No. 17, dated the 5th April, 1950,—

पृष्ठ १३३२, पंक्ति २६ पर " बहत " की जगह " बहुत " पढ़ें।

14. No. 18, dated the 6th April, 1950,—

पृष्ठ १३५३, पंक्ति २२ पर " जितनात " की जगह " जितना " पढ़ें।

15. No. 24, dated the 15th April, 1950,—

(i) पृष्ठ १५४३, पंक्ति नीचे से ऊपर ५ पर " ओर " की जगह " और " पढ़ें।

(ii) पृष्ठ १५४७, पंक्ति १९ पर " अनुसन्धान " की जगह " अनुसंधान " पढ़ें।

16. No. 25, dated the 17th April, 1950,—

(i) पृष्ठ १५७२, पंक्ति ४ पर " जेंक " की जगह " जोंक " पढ़ें।

(ii) पृष्ठ १५७२, पंक्ति ५ पर " याजना " की जगह " योजना " पढ़ें।

In Volume III,—

17. No. 1, dated the 18th April, 1950,—

पृष्ठ १६१६, पंक्ति १० पर " करें " की जगह " करेंगे " पढ़ें।

In Volume I—

1. No. 7, dated the 9th February, 1950.

صفحہ ۱۵۷ - نیچے سے سطر ۱۱ - "مانی" کے بجائے "مانیہ" پڑھیں -

2. No. 9, dated the 13th February, 1950.

(۱) صفحہ ۲۱۰ - نیچے سے سطر ۴ - "آف" کے بجائے "ایف" پڑھیں -
(۲) صفحہ ۲۱۱ - سطر ۱۱ - "ارو" کے بجائے "اور" پڑھیں -

3. No. 12, dated the 17th February, 1950.

صفحہ ۳۱۲ - سطر ۱۶ - "انہ" کے بجائے "الہ" پڑھیں -

4. No. 14, dated the 21st February, 1950.

(۱) صفحہ ۳۷۷ - نیچے سے سطر ۱۶ - "الٹھی" کے بجائے "اکٹھی" پڑھیں -
(۲) صفحہ ۳۷۸ - سطر ۱۱ - "تسم" کے بجائے "تمام" پڑھیں -

5. No. 17, dated the 24th February, 1950.

(۱) صفحہ ۴۶۵ - سطر ۲۰ - "کہ" کے بجائے "کا" پڑھیں -
(۲) صفحہ ۴۶۷ - نیچے سے سطر ۴ - "مولاما" کے بجائے "مولانا" پڑھیں -
(۳) صفحہ ۴۷۶ - نیچے سے سطر ۳ - "اللا" کے بجائے "اللہ" پڑھیں -

6. No. 20, dated the 1st March, 1950.

(۱) صفحہ ۵۵۴ نیچے سے سطر ۱۷ - "ارادہ" کے بجائے "آزاد" پڑھیں -
(۲) صفحہ ۵۶۳ - سطر ۱ - "ضروری" کے بجائے "ضروری" پڑھیں -

7. No. 21, dated the 2nd March, 1950.

صفحہ ۵۸۷ - سطر ۱۸ - "ہوتے" کے بجائے "ہونے" پڑھیں -

8. No. 23, dated the 7th March, 1950.

(۱) صفحہ ۶۳۱ - سطر ۱۷ - "مریکہ" کے بجائے "امریکہ" پڑھیں -
(۲) صفحہ ۶۴۷ - نیچے سے سطر ۴ - "سے" کے بجائے "سب" پڑھیں -
(۳) صفحہ ۶۴۷ - نیچے سے سطر ۷ - "دیجانی" کے بجائے "دیجاتی" پڑھیں -

9. No. 26, dated the 10th March, 1950.

(۱) صفحہ ۷۲۵ - سطر ۷ - "شمجھی" کے بجائے "سمجھی" پڑھیں -
(۲) صفحہ ۷۲۵ - سطر ۸ - "پیکلک" کے بجائے "پیکلنگ" پڑھیں -
(۳) صفحہ ۷۲۷ - سطر ۵ - "جی - ایس - مسافر" کے بجائے "گیانی جی - ایس - مسافر" پڑھیں -
(۴) صفحہ ۷۲۷ - سطر ۱۰ - "رقسم" کے بجائے "رقم" پڑھیں -
(۵) صفحہ ۷۲۸ - سطر ۲ - "پھی" کے بجائے "بھی" پڑھیں -
(۶) صفحہ ۷۲۸ - نیچے سے سطر ۱۵ - "اللا" کے بجائے "اللہ" پڑھیں -
(۷) صفحہ ۷۲۸ - نیچے سے سطر ۱۵ - "کرے" کے بجائے "کرنے" پڑھیں -
(۸) صفحہ ۷۳۰ - نیچے سے سطر ۶ - "ساھتئے" کے بجائے "ساھتیہ" پڑھیں -
(۹) صفحہ ۷۳۰ - نیچے سے سطر ۷ - "نوکریوی" کے بجائے "نوکریوں" پڑھیں -
(۱۰) صفحہ ۷۳۰ نیچے سے سطر ۱۲ - "بادے" کے بجائے "بارے" پڑھیں -
(۱۱) صفحہ ۷۳۵ - نیچے سے سطر ۱۰ - "افرار" کے بجائے "افراد" پڑھیں -
(۱۲) صفحہ ۷۳۵ - نیچے سے سطر ۱۴ - "گوا" کے بجائے "گولا" پڑھیں -

10. No. 27, dated the 11th March, 1950.

صفحہ ۷۵۱ - نیچے سے سطر ۳ - "اور وہ" کے بجائے "اور وہ" پڑھیں -

In Volume II—

1. No. 2, dated the 15th March, 1950.

(۱) صفحہ ۸۵۳ - نیچے سے سطر ۹ - "۴۰" کے بجائے "۴۰" پڑھیں -

(۲) صفحہ ۷۵۴ - سطر ۱۶ - "پڑھلے" کے بجائے "بڑھلے" پڑھیں -

2. No. 5, dated the 20th March, 1950.

صفحہ ۹۳۹ -نیچے سے سطر ۳ - "آراد" کے بجائے "آزاد" پڑھیں -

3. No. 11, dated the 29th March, 1950.

(۱) صفحہ ۱۱۰۷ نیچے سے سطر ۳ - "بوتیر" کے بجائے "بوتیز" پڑھیں -

(۲) صفحہ ۱۱۱۵ - سطر ۱ - "رنگناھن" کے بجائے "رنگناتھن؟" پڑھیں -

(۳) صفحہ ۱۱۳۰ - نیچے سے سطر ۱۳ - "آرگیانائز" کے بجائے "آرگنائز" پڑھیں -

4. No. 20, dated the 10th April, 1950.

(۱) صفحہ ۱۴۰۸ - سطر ۱۸ - "رکھ دیہ" کے بجائے "رکھ دیا" پڑھیں -

(۲) صفحہ ۱۴۲۲ - سطر ۱۱ - "مدر" کے بجائے "مدد" پڑھیں -

5. No. 23, dated the 14th April, 1950.

(۱) صفحہ ۱۵۰۰ - نیچے سے سطر ۱۲ - "ھاوس" کے بجائے "ھاؤس" پڑھیں -

(۲) صفحہ ۱۵۱۲ - سطر ۷ - "مولاسا" کے بجائے "مولانا" پڑھیں -

(۳) صفحہ ۱۵۱۲ - نیچے سے سطر ۴ - "کرن" کے بجائے "کرکے" پڑھیں -

(۴) صفحہ ۱۵۱۶ - سطر ۴ - "فورا" کے بجائے "فوراً" پڑھیں -

(۵) صفحہ ۱۵۱۶ - نیچے سے سطر ۱۲ - "۷۷۱۰" کے بجائے "۷۷۲۰" پڑھیں -

(۶) صفحہ ۱۵۱۸ - سطر ۳ - "دلاونگا" کے بجائے "دلاؤنگا" پڑھیں -

(۷) صفحہ ۱۵۲۵ - نیچے سے سطر ۲ - "۱۹۴۱ء" کے بجائے "۱۹۴۹ء" پڑھیں -

6. No. 24, dated the 15th April, 1950.

(۱) صفحہ ۱۵۴۷ - سطر ۶ - "اللا" کے بجائے "اللہ" پڑھیں -

(۲) صفحہ ۱۵۴۹ - سطر ۴ - "اللا" کے بجائے "اللہ" پڑھیں -

In Volume III—

1. No. 1, dated the 18th April, 1950.

(۱) صفحہ ۱۶۰۸ - سطر ۱۲ - "ازاد" کے بجائے "آزاد" پڑھیں -

(۲) صفحہ ۱۶۰۸ - نیچے سے سطر ۹ - "زپورٹ" کے بجائے "رپورٹ" پڑھیں -

(۳) صفحہ ۱۶۰۹ - سطر ۹ - "آزا" کے بجائے "آزاد" پڑھیں -

(۴) صفحہ ۱۶۱۵ - سطر ۱ - "ایھں" کے بجائے "ایس" پڑھیں -

(۵) صفحہ ۱۶۱۶ - نیچے سے سطر ۱۹ - "انڈسٹریل" کے بجائے "انڈسٹریل" پڑھیں -

(۶) صفحہ ۱۶۰۱ - سطر ۷ - "لے" کے بجائے "کے" پڑھیں -

(۷) صفحہ ۱۶۲۱ - نیچے سے سطر ۱۷ - "تیو" کے بجائے "تہار" پڑھیں -

(۸) صفحہ ۱۶۲۲ - سطر ۱۲ - "م" کے بجائے "ھم" پڑھیں -

(۹) صفحہ ۱۶۲۲ - سطر ۱۳ - "نفریلس" کے بجائے "کانفریلس" پڑھیں -

(۱۰) صفحہ ۱۶۲۵ - نیچے سے سطر ۱۲ - "درایہ" کے بجائے "درامد" پڑھیں -

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Thursday, 16th February, 1950.

The House met at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DEVELOPMENT OF PORT OF SURAT

*254. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether Government have deputed any official to visit Surat for the purpose of development of the port of Surat?

(b) If so, has he submitted any report?

(c) Do Government intend to develop this as a major or minor port and if so, what are the details for its development?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) No.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The Government of India have no intention of developing Surat as a major port. Surat is already a minor port, and the question of making further improvements in it is at present a matter for the State Government of Bombay to consider.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether it is a fact that the Deputy Director-General of Shipping was sent by the Ministry of Commerce to examine this port with the object of developing it? If so, how does the hon. Minister reconcile his answer to part (a) of the question, with the fact of the Deputy Director-General's visit to Surat?

Shri Santhanam: Sir, the Deputy Director-General of Shipping visited Surat at the suggestion of the Chairman of the Indian Country Craft Association who had represented about the difficulties experienced by country-crafts at Surat owing to the silting up of the port. He was not deputed by the Commerce Ministry or any other Ministry to report on the improvements to the port.

Shri Sidhva: What was the object of the Deputy Director-General's visit? Was it to examine the port of Surat or not? If so, why did the hon. Minister say that he was not sent? And now in answer to my supplementaries he says that the Deputy Director did examine the port. Therefore, I want to know what is the correct position and why he wants to hide his visit from the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has already said that the Deputy Director visited Surat on the representation of the Chairman of the Country Craft Association that the port was silted. The officer was not sent either by the Commerce Ministry or the Transport Ministry.

Shri Santhanam: May I also say that the officer was not sent by anybody? He went at the invitation of the Country Craft Association.

Shri Sondhi: Who paid for his travelling allowance?

Shri Santhanam: Every officer has got the right to travel for his duties and the travelling expenses are paid in accordance with the rules.

Shri Sidhva: Is it not a fact that Mr. Menon, the Deputy Director-General, has sent a report to Government in this respect?

Shri Santhanam: I am not aware of his having sent any report. If he has sent any report it must be to the Commerce Ministry. I understand that he was of the opinion that the country-crafts we e experiencing some difficulty and felt that some improvement to the port was necessary.

IMPORT OF FOOD GRAINS

***255. Shri Sidhva:** Will the Minister of **Food** be pleased to refer to the reply to my Question No. 524 asked on 13th December 1949 and lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) What was the total value of 3·64 million tons of food grains imported from foreign countries?

(b) What is the total value in rupees of the above together with landed cost and storage charges in godown?

(c) Was any customs import duty paid on these consignments?

(d) If so, how much?

(e) What quantity of food grains was imported during December 1949 and what was its total value in rupees?

(f) How were these shipments of imported food grains of the entire year 1949 distributed State-wise?

(g) What were the actual demands made by each State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jairamdas Doulatram): (a) to (g). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See *Appendix I, annexure No.* 28].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is a very important question and unless the statement is very long, the hon. Minister may read out the figures.

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Sir, these are the relevant figures:

(a) Approximately Rs. 142·07 crores.

(b) Rs. 147·95 crores.

(c) and (d). Rs. 27 lakhs.

(e) 70,000 tons. The total value was Rs 259 lakhs and the landed cost including expenditure on bagging, clearance and storage charges amounted to Rs. 278·5 lakhs.

(f) and (g). The answer to these is contained in a long statement which I have placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Sidhva: The hon. Minister, in answer to part (b) of my question gave the figure as Rs. 147·95 crores. What was the amount realised from the sale of these food grains supplied to various States?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I suppose the whole of it must have been realised. The accounts are not settled as soon as the food grains are supplied, nor is immediate payment made. They are pending accounts between the Provincial Governments and the Central Government. These accounts take months to get finalised.

Shri Sidhva: What I want to know is what amount spent by the Central Government is recovered from the Provinces? Is any less amount likely to be incurred by the Provincial Government or Central Government?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It depends upon where the loss occurs. If it occurs inside the Central Government godown, naturally the Central Government have to meet it. If it occurs after the food has been handed over to the Provincial Governments, then the loss has to be borne by the Provincial Governments.

Shri Sidhva: In the matter of loss in selling prices, have the Governments of States any concessions extended to them by the Central Government?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: There cannot be any loss in selling prices, because the Provincial Governments make calculation of their incidental charges and the cost which has to be paid to the Central Government and then fix the issue prices.

Shri Sidhva: Am I correct in understanding that the cost which will accrue to the Government of India will be actually recovered from the States?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: That was what I said.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What the hon. Member probably wants to know is whether there is any subsidy extended to the States.

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The subsidy is based on the difference between the cost of imported grain and the price of the local grain and it is shared between the Central and the Provincial Governments in certain fixed proportions.

Shri Sidhva: Arising out of part (g) of my question, I would like to know whether the demands were complied with fully or only partially.

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The total demand made by all the States was 60 lakh tons and the Centre allocated only 36 lakh tons.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I suggest that in the case of answers which contain States [as in the case of (f) and (g)] the answer may be given a few minutes in advance to the Member who puts the question, so that he may ask supplementaries.

Shri Bharati: With reference to part (b) of the question, the hon. Minister said that the accounts are running. Is it not a fact, Sir, that pre-payment was insisted before supplies were actually made over to the States and Provinces recently by an order of Government?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: If the hon. Member furnishes me with the specific reference, I will enquire into it.

Shri Bharati: Recently Government insisted that before supplies were actually made, payments must be made to the Government of India. Was not such an order passed by the Government of India?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I am not aware of that.

Shri Bharati: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the remarks of the Public Accounts Committee on this matter, and more especially to the outstanding amount of over Rs. 6 crores from the Government of Travancore?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: My attention has not been drawn to it. Now that it has been drawn, I will go into the matter.

Shri Shiva Rao: With reference to part (a) of the question, I think my hon. friend said that the total value is about Rs. 142 crores. Can he tell the House how much of it was paid in dollars?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I am afraid I have not got the figure, but I shall be able to supply it to the hon. Member.

Shri Shiva Rao: May I ask my hon. friend whether his attention has been drawn to a statement in the *Eastern Economist* that of the 3·64 million tons of food grains imported last year actually only 2 million tons were consumed and the balance carried over to 1950?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The Provincial Governments have got stocks with them amounting to round about 15 lakh tons.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Did the Government of India in relation to the provinces, and the provinces in relation to consumers make any profit on the distribution of food grains, or were the rates charged for sale exactly according to the total expenditure incurred on the procurement of the grain?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I think in the case of some provinces it was alleged that in fixing the incidental charges certain profits were made—that is the incidental charges were fixed at a higher level than they should have been. On that account and also on account of other reasons the Government have appointed a Committee to go into the whole question of the incidental charges so as to reduce them.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Did the Government of India sanction the policy of charging a higher rate on the distribution of food grains and making a profit?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: No. The Government did not sanction that policy.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Have the Government of India even now asked the Provincial Governments not to make any profits on the distribution of food grains?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: Arising out of his answer that for the foodstuffs spoiled at the Centre the Centre bears the loss, may I know the amount of loss the Centre has suffered because of this kind of wastage?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: There is a question dealing with this matter coming up later. I will give the information when that queston is reached.

Shri Lakshmanan: In the distribution of food grains, are the likes and dislikes of people towards certain varieties of them considered?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: No distinction is made between Province and State in the distribution of food grains. That distinction between a State and a Province has disappeared.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: Is it a fact that the quality of imported food grains is much inferior to the quality of the food grains procured and produced in our country?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It is a fact that the quality of indigenous grains is superior to that of the imported grains.

Shri Lakshmanan: May I know whether the Government have under contemplation the import of rice from abroad this year?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: A limited quantity may have to be imported this year.

Shri Lakshmanan: May I ask whether in the distribution of food grains the tastes of the people in the different parts are taken into consideration?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: We cannot take into consideration the tastes of various people. We have got to give them the grains available with us. We expect the people to some extent to adjust themselves to new conditions.

Shri Goenka: What is the total loss the Central Government are likely to suffer by the purchase and sale of food grains to the States?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I am afraid I will require notice of the question.

Shri Sidhva: The hon. Minister stated with reference to part (a) of the question that the total value of the food grains imported was Rs. 142·07 crores and their cost including storage, etc. charges came to Rs. 147·95 crores. May I know if the difference of over 5 crores is due to the clearing charges from port to the godowns or does it include customs duty; if not, what is the reason for this huge difference?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It is not all due to clearance charges. Storage costs 5 lakhs. But, for grains we have to purchase gunny bags and these cost Rs. 382 lakhs. But these are paid for by the recipient administration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it a recurring charge?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It is not a recurring charge. It is paid for by the administration receiving the grain.

Sardar B. S. Man: Arising out of the answer to (g), may I know the actual demand made by the Madras State and may I ask whether it is a fact that rice shortage there is due to increased tobacco cultivation?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: If the reference is for the year 1949 I have the figures here. I believe the hon. Member wishes to know the position in the current year?

Sardar B. S. Man: Yes.

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The Government of Madras demanded 9 lakh tons and we have been able to give them only 3 lakh tons. The question of further allocation is under discussion.

Sardar B. S. Man: I asked whether the shortage is due to the increased tobacco cultivation in the Madras State?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Not that I know of.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether the cost of clearance is credited to the accounts of the Government of India?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes, after realisation. First it will be passed on to the recipient administration.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether this amount is actually received back?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: That is what I am explaining. It is part of the charges which the Government concerned has to bear.

Shri Sidhva: Have they been received actually?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The accounts are adjusted.

Shri Sidhva: What is the demand made by the various States during the year 1950?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I require notice of the question because there are 24 States.

Shri Sonavane: What was the demand made by Bombay and why the Central Government have not been able to meet it?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: If the question relates to the preceding year, I may say that Bombay was satisfied with the grains made available to them.

Shri Sonavane: Has his attention been drawn to a statement recently made that Bombay wants more food and that the Central Government have not been able to grant it?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The attention of the Government has been drawn to the demand of Bombay for more grains.

Shri Sonavane: How far will it be met?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: These are matters under discussion between the Central and the Provincial Governments. I am unable now to make a statement about them.

Shri Chattopadhyay: May I ask, Sir, whether another enquiry committee has been recently appointed for this purpose?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The second committee has been set up to assist the Central Government to maximise the procurement of food in the country and to find out in what way we can increase procurement in the deficit provinces as well as in the surplus provinces and also to go into the question of distribution thoroughly, so that we may go in for imports to the least extent possible.

Shrimati Durgabai: May I know whether it is a fact that bitter complaints have been made by the States with regard to the quality of the grains distributed to them and if so, what are the steps adopted by the Government to meet those complaints?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The Government are aware that the quality of the grains distributed is not satisfactory. That was the reason why they appointed a committee under Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra to find out remedies after examining the question.

Shrimati Durgabai: May I know whether that Committee has submitted any recommendation?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: No recommendation has been submitted by them. Some correspondence has been going on between the Committee and the Provinces. We have received a copy of that correspondence. They are trying in some cases to settle matters on the spot.

Shri Karunakara Menon: May I know whether the prices fixed by the Central Government for the food grains are different for different States and what the basis is for the fixation of prices?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: There is no difference made between State and State with regard to prices. The price of the grains received by any State depends upon the quality of the grains and the source from which they are obtained and the price the Centre has to pay for them.

Shri Sidhva: With regard to three crores paid for the empty bags, may I ask whether there has been any complaint made to the Minister personally about leakage and whether he is personally satisfied that three crores are returned to the Government of India?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: If the hon. Member wants me to go into the detailed accounts I should do so. But I assume that the Finance Department and the other concerned organisations of Government will be going into the matter.

Shri Hossain Imam: May I know when the first committee was brought into existence and when the second committee was appointed and what are the different functions of these two Committees?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The first Committee was formed about four months ago. Its functions are to go into matters connected with the quality of the grain which has to be given to the people and also the incidental charges which are levied by the Provincial Governments, the idea being to cheapen the cost to the consumer and also improve the quality.

The second Committee has to deal with two other matters namely to suggest how the Provincial Governments should maximise the procurement of indigenous grains and what system of distribution should be adopted so as to minimise imports.

Shri Hossain Imam: Who are the Presidents of the two Committees?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I hope this is known to the hon. Member and to everybody.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: May I know whether the prices of food grains in non-statutory rationed areas are higher than in statutory rationed areas and if so, the reason for this?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I am not aware, but if the hon. Member could draw my attention to any specific case, I will have it looked into.

Shri Tyagi: Is it a fact that the same terms of reference were given to both the Committees to inquire into procurement methods?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The terms of reference are entirely different.

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether procurement was in the terms of reference of both the Committees?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Systems of procurement of food grains was in the terms of reference of the second Committee and not of the first Committee.

Shri Tyagi: Was it not originally included in the terms of reference of the Maitra Committee?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: No.

Shri Tyagi: Is it a fact that Shri Tirumala Rao, the Chairman of the second Committee, was offered the membership of the other Committee and he has refused?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does it arise?

Shri Sonavane: With regard to (b) charges for godowns, may I know whether these godowns are kept free from rats?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I think all godowns are not free from rats as all houses are not free from rats.

Shri Sonavane: May I know whether all steps are taken to see that these godowns are not infested with rats?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Every step is being taken to see that we progressively improve our storage arrangements. Hon. Members may know that even in a country like the United States of America a 14 per cent. loss on the total production is sustained on account of deterioration.

Shri S. C. Samanta: With reference to the reply given by the hon. Minister.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find that a number of Members are going on with conversations, not listening to questions nor allowing the questions to be heard. I am exceedingly sorry.

Shri S. C. Samanta: With reference to the reply given by the hon. Minister that some imports will be made in 1950, may I know whether the Government propose to import some rice from Burma also?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I cannot say from which country we would have to import. It will probably depend from where we can import cheaper and also better quality.

NEW TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

*256. **Seth Govind Das:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the number of new telephone connections given in Delhi and New Delhi in the year 1949-50?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal): The number of telephone connections given between 1st April, 1949 and 31st January, 1950 in Delhi and New Delhi is 480 and 1104 respectively.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या जिस तरीके से बम्बई में नये टेलीफोनों के लिये उन पर जो खर्चा पड़ता है, वह लिया जाता है, उसी तरीके से दिल्ली में भी किया जा रहा है ?

Seth Govind Das: Are the new telephone connections in Delhi also being charged the same installation expenses as is being done in Bombay?

श्री खरशैद लाल : जी हां, वह स्कीम अब दिल्ली में भी जारी है ।

Shri Khurshed Lal: Yes Sir, the same scheme has now been introduced in Delhi also.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : वह कब से शुरू हुई दिल्ली में ?

Seth Govind Das: When was the scheme introduced in Delhi?

श्री खरशैद लाल : जब से बम्बई में शुरू हुई ।

Shri Khurshed Lal: Simultaneously when it was introduced in Bombay.

Shri Kamath: May I know how many telephones have been allotted in Delhi and New Delhi under this new "own your telephone" system?

Shri Khurshed Lal: I have not got figures for the two places separately, but in Delhi and New Delhi 344 connections have been given.

Shri Kamath: Is it a fact that several persons who were previously allotted telephones and who were high up in the list of allottees have been passed over in favour of rich new comers who can afford to pay Rs. 2,000?

Shri Khurshed Lal: Telephones are allotted in the order in which money had been deposited except in the case of the exempted categories.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is it a fact that in the case of some subscribers who had deposited their money and their connections were sanctioned before this scheme came into force, they have not been given connections even though subscribers under the "own your telephone" system have been given connections in spite of the fact that they deposited their money much later?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): Those people who deposited their money before are getting their connections.

Sardar Hukam Singh: The hon. Minister has told us that they are being allotted. I want to know whether it is a fact that the subsequent subscribers under the new "own your telephone" system have been given priority over those people who had deposited their money long before that time.

Shri Kidwai: There is no such priority. Immediately telephones are available, they are being given to them, whether they come under the new scheme or the old scheme.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या ऐसे भी कोई लोग अभी हैं, जिन्होंने इस पद्धति के शुरू होने के पहले दरख्वास्त दे दी थी और उन की दरख्वास्त मंजूर होने पर भी अभी तक उनको टेलीफोन नहीं दिया गया ?

Seth Govind Das: Are there some such persons who had put in applications before the introduction of this new scheme and though their applications have been approved yet they have not been given telephone connections so far?

श्री किदवई : मैंने अभी इसका जवाब दिया है, ऐसे कुछ लोग हैं जिनकी दरख्वास्त मंजूर हो गई थी और उनको मुमकिन है अभी न मिले हों, लेकिन सब को दिये जा रहे हैं ।

Shri Kidwai: I have just answered this question. There are some persons whose applications were approved and it is just possible they may not have been given connections so far, but connections are being given to all.

Sardar B. S. Man: Who are those categories which are exempted from this new scheme of "own your telephone"?

Shri Khurshed Lal: The exempted categories are doctors, public men, journalists and refugees.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether the *Unani* and *Ayurvedic* doctors in Delhi made applications that they should be exempted and the hon. Minister has refused them?

Shri Kidwai: I have received no such applications.

Shri Sidhva: If such applications are received, may I know whether those people will be exempted under this scheme?

شری حسین امام - کیا یہ واقعہ ہے کہ نئے کنیکشنس (connections) جو لگائے جا رہے ہیں ان میں ۷۰ فی صدی ان لوگوں کے لئے رزرو (reserve) ہیں جو کہ روپیہ جمع کرتے ہیں اور ۳۰ فی صدی باقی اور لوگوں کو (exempted persons) کو جن لوگوں نے پہلے سے روپیہ جمع کر دیا ہے ان کو دیا جاتا ہے ؟

Shri Hossain Imam: Is it a fact that out of the new connections that are being given 70 per cent. have been reserved for those who are making deposits now and the rest 30 per cent. are given to those exempted persons who have already deposited the money?

श्री खरशेद लाल : नहीं सिर्फ इकज़ेम्पेटेड परसेनस् (exempted persons) को ३० परसेन्ट (Per cent.), पहले लोगों के लिये नहीं है ।

Shri Khurshed Lal: No Sir, this 30 per cent. quota is meant for the exempted persons only and not for others.

MESSAGE RATE SYSTEM OF TELEPHONES

***257. Seth Govind Das:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the cost incurred by Government on account of introducing the message rate system for local calls in Delhi, and the improvement, if any, introduced by this system; and

(b) what has been the effect on the income of the Department?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal): (a) The cost of the equipment is Rs. 1,73,550. The additional expenditure on account of the preparation of monthly bills is about Rs. 1,740 per month.

There has been considerable improvement in the working of telephone systems since the introduction of message rate.

(b) There has been an increase of about Rs. 7,500 a month over the rental previously earned.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Are the Government aware that calls are charged for even when the calls abort on account of something wrong with the machine itself?

Shri Khurshed Lal: If calls are charged for when wrong numbers are obtained and if the thing is brought to the notice of the authorities, a refund will be given.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: In such cases, will the subscribers get into touch with the telephone exchange immediately after the mistake or will they have to write for it?

Shri Khurshed Lal: The moment the call goes wrong, all they need do is to ring up 98.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: What is the average number of calls now per telephone per day and what was the average previous to the introduction of this scheme?

Shri Khurshed Lal: Now, the average per telephone is 7. Previously in some cases it used to be as much as between 30 and 40 calls per day.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: How does this average compare with Bombay and Calcutta?

Shri Khurshed Lal: I would require notice of that.

Motor Cycle Dak Peons

***258. Seth Govind Das:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of expenditure incurred on account of the employment of the motor cycle dak peons; and

(b) the average saving in time and financial effect of the new system since its introduction?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal): (a) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to the employment of motor cycles for clearing letter-boxes. This system was introduced in June 1948 and is at present in vogue in Delhi and Madras. The following expenses were incurred:

(i) cost of motor cycles	Rs.	38,576	0 0
(ii) cost of working from June 1948-December 1949 .	Rs.	29,311	0 0
Total	Rs.	67,887	0 0

(b) There is a saving of delay extending upto 24 hours in respect of late postings. There has been no saving in money as the scheme was intended for saving time and not money.

Shri Sidhva: In view of the statement made by the hon. Minister, may I know whether this scheme will be introduced in other important cities also? If so, when?

Shri Khurshed Lal: As soon as finances permit.

Shri Sidhva: Is the scheme going to be extended to Bombay and Calcutta during the current year?

Shri Khurshed Lal: Not in the current year.

Shri Kamath: Is it a fact that express telegrams are delivered through special motor cycle peons, but not ordinary telegrams?

Shri Khurshed Lal: The telegrams are distributed in a number of places by motor cycle peons and whether they are distributed by motor cycle peons, depends upon the distance from the telegraph office and the residence of the addressees.

Shri Kamath: Which are the places where they are despatched through motor cycle peons?

Shri Khurshed Lal: Quite a number of them. They are Bombay, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Jaipur, Madras, Calcutta, Lucknow, Kanpur, Banares, New Delhi, Cuttack Patna and Ranchi.

Shrimati Durgabai: May I know whether the Government have any proposal under consideration to extend the service of the motor cycle peons not only to clearing up the daks but also to deliver Air Mail letters?

Shri Khurshed Lal: There are no Air Mail letters especially now.

Shri Sidhva: She meant all letters.

Shri Khurshed Lal: We have no such scheme under consideration.

Shri Kamath: Is there any differential treatment for express and ordinary telegrams?

Shri Khurshed Lal: There is no difference, Sir.

NAMING OF POST OFFICES IN DEVANAGRI SCRIPT

*259. **Shri A. B. Gurung:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether Government propose to name post offices and other allied buildings in Devanagari Script in addition to the existing names in English and Regional languages.

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal): Orders are being issued that the names of Post, Telegraph and Telephone Offices should be indicated in Devanagari script in addition to those in the English and the Regional languages.

Shri A. B. Gurung: Do the Government propose to correct the anglicized names for instance, Calcutta into Kalighat?

Shri Khurshed Lal: We have to take the names as they are.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : देवनागरी लिपि में इन आफ़िसेज़ (offices) के नाम लिखने के लिए गवर्नमेंट का आदेश कब गया है और क्या गवर्नमेंट यह जानती है कि उस आदेश को जारी हुए इतने दिन होने पर भी उसका पालन अब तक नहीं हो रहा है ?

Seth Govind Das: When were orders issued for writing the names of these offices in Devanagari script, and are the Government aware of the fact that though so much time has elapsed since these orders were issued yet they are not being carried out as yet?

श्री खुरशेद लाल : अगर माननीय सदस्य ने मेरा जवाब सुना होता तो उन्हें मालूम हो जाता कि मैं ने कहा था कि आर्डर (order) जारी हो रहे हैं।

Shri Khurshed Lal: Had the hon. Member heard my answer then he would have come to know that what I said was that orders are being issued.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन आर्डर्स के जारी होने में इतनी देर क्यों हुई ?

Seth Govind Das: Then I want to know why delay has been caused in issuing these orders?

श्री खुरशेद लाल : कोई देर नहीं हुई है।

Shri Khurshed Lal: There has been no delay.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : यह आर्डर्स कब तक जारी हो जायेंगे ?

Seth Govind Das: When will the orders be issued?

श्री खुरशीद लाल : जारी हो रहे हैं ।

Shri Khurshed Lal: They are being issued.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : कितने समय में जारी हो जायेंगे ?

Seth Govind Das: How long would it take to issue these orders?

श्री खुरशीद लाल : इसमें वक़्त का कोई सवाल नहीं है ।

Shri Khurshed Lal: There is no question of time limit for this.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा कि यह आर्डर्स जारी हो रहे हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह कब तक जारी हो जायेंगे ।

Seth Govind Das: The hon. Minister just said that orders are being issued. I want to know when will they be issued?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it desirable to pursue this matter in such a great detail? It will take time.

Coastal Fishing

*260. **Shri Barman:** (a) Will the Minister of **Agriculture** be pleased to state what are the schemes of Government regarding coastal fishing?

(b) What are the results achieved so far from pilot fishing station of Bombay?

(c) What are the future projects of Government in this matter?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jairamdas Doulatram): (a) Information in regard to marine fishing in Indian Waters was supplied in answer to Starred Question No. 1281 by Shri V. C. Kesava Rao on 22nd of March, 1949. As was explained the Union Government have established a Pilot Deep Sea Fishing Station at Bombay for the purpose of collecting data regarding fishing grounds, types of vessels and gear suitable for Indian coastal waters, fishing seasons and fishing intensities. Two motor cutters and two Reekie boats are maintained for the purpose.

(b) Besides surveying and charting of fishing grounds and collecting other data necessary for commercial fishing around the Bombay Coast, the fishing vessels attached to the Bombay Fishing Station have so far brought 281 tons and 11½ cwts. (7,664 maunds and 27 seers) of fish which realised Rs. 1,64,147-7-0.

(c) No extension of projects is contemplated at present.

Shri Barman: Is the Government in a position to state the financial assistance that were given to the different maritime provinces, and if so, how far the different provinces have succeeded in their attempt to get more fish?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: West Bengal was given a grant of Rs. 55,750 and a loan of Rs. 1,92,250. Madras was given in 1948-49 a grant of Rs. 96,000. Bombay was given a grant in all of Rs. 1,17,328 for the last four years. So far as Bengal is concerned, I understand, they maintained a departmental

fishing fleet, but they had difficulties with regard to fishing in Contai and they have shifted their operations to Sunderbans.

Shri Kamath: What measure of progress has been achieved by the Government's "Catch More Eat More Fish" Campaign launched recently?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I think it is by catching fish that we are able now to give about Rs. 500 worth of fish to Bombay every day.

Shri Kamath: Why only in Bombay and not in other places?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Because we have this fishing station in Bombay.

Shri Hossain Imam: Will the hon. Minister explain the reasons why Government is not spending anything more on this scheme?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The figures I mentioned were only grants for the provinces. Government of India directly spends more.

POSSESSION OF RADIO SETS WITHOUT LICENCES

*261. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing:

(a) how many cases of possession of Radio sets without licence were detected during the year 1949; and

(b) how they have been dealt with?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal): (a) 15,674.

(b) 12,826—compounded by levying surcharge.
189—prosecutions launched.
1,057—delay in renewal condoned.
1,602—under correspondence.

Shri B. K. Das: What was the money realized by way of fines and surcharges?

Shri Khurshed Lal: When there is a delay, the usual charge is Rs. 20.

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma: Is the Government aware of the fact that some of the Members of this very House are guilty of this sort of evasion?

Shri Khurshed Lal: That may be so, I do not know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That question need not be answered. Even in private conversation, as hon. Members are aware, the present company ought to be excepted.

Shri Barman: Will the Government consider the desirability of fixing some particular month of the year for renewal of licences?

Shri Khurshed Lal: That is a proposal under consideration.

Kanwar Jaswant Singh: If a person possesses more than one radio set, is the licence to be taken for all the sets that he possesses or for only one?

Shri Khurshed Lal: The licence is issued for installing a receiving set.

Shri Moti Lal Pandit: May I know, Sir, that in case one forgets to renew the license, the Department sends out any reminders or notices?

Shri Khurshed Lal: A reminder is issued before the lapse of the license and then another reminder will be issued after 14 days and even after that if the license is not renewed, the person concerned has to pay a surcharge.

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma: What is the total number of radios for which licences have been given by the Department?

Shri Khurshed Lal: I would like to have notice of that.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: For what services rendered by the Communications Ministry is this licence fee levied?

Shri Khurshed Lal: These licence fees are levied on account of the services rendered by the Government of India in establishing radio stations etc.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Is it a fact that the renewal licence fee and the original licence fee are the same?

Shri Khurshed Lal: Yes.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Why should there be the same rate for the renewal as well as the original licence?

Shri Khurshed Lal: In both cases it is a fee paid for the service you get for a period of one year.

Shrimati Durgabai: What is the total income from the enhanced fee on the licences?

Shri Khurshed Lal: I would like to have notice of that question.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: Among the cases of the defaulters have there been cases of persons who were engaged in subversive activities and who were using radios without licences?

Shri Khurshed Lal: People engaged in subversive activities do not take licences. So far as receiving set licences are concerned it is very difficult to say who were engaged in subversive activities.

شری حسین امام : کیا میں یہ پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ کمیونکیشنس ڈپارٹمنٹ (Communications Department) کو اس سروس (service) کیلئے گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا سے کیا کمیشن (commission) ملتا ہے ؟

Shri Hossain Imam: Am I permitted to ask what commission the Communications Department get from the Government of India in lieu of this service done?

श्री खुरशीद लाल : कम्यूनिकेशन्स डिपार्टमेंट गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया से अलग नहीं है ।

Shri Khurshed Lal: The Communications Department is in no way separate from Government of India.

COMPOST-MAKING

***262. Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of **Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether measures have been taken for compulsory compost-making in any Centrally Administered area; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative what are the details of such measures and what are the results thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jairamdas Doulatram): The Municipal Laws at present operating in the Centrally Administered Areas do not contain any provision for compulsory composting of refuse by local bodies. A proposal to introduce legislation for the purpose is under consideration. The Municipal Committees of eight towns in the Centrally Administered Areas are manufacturing compost under the schemes sanctioned by the Central Government.

Shri B. K. Das: Is any mechanical method employed in compost-making?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Not that I am aware of.

Shri Shiv Charan Lal: Are Government aware that on account of the preparation of cow dung cakes by people the whole scheme of compost-making is frustrated? Are Government taking any steps, by legislation, to stop making of cow dung cakes?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: This question relates to compost in town areas where the question of cow dung does not arise. So far as rural compost is concerned I understand that Punjab is taking some steps to prohibit the use of cow dung for purposes of fuel. Government do intend taking steps in that direction but it has to be arranged simultaneously with the increase of alternative fuel resources: otherwise the villagers will be put to a great difficulty.

Shri B. K. Das: Is the compost made of night soil?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: These schemes deal with that compost.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Is there any proposal to make compost-making compulsory in the municipalities in the Provinces? We are discussing here only the Centrally Administered Areas.

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes. In the following provinces such legislation has been passed which enables the Provincial Governments to compel the municipalities to manufacture compost: C. P., East Punjab, Orissa, Bombay, Bihar and PEPSU.

Shri B. K. Das: Are there Compost Development Committees in these areas?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I believe they are in C.P., Orissa, Bombay and Bihar.

Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma: Is there any scheme to grow fuel trees in the villages?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Many Governments have taken up that programme and we make it a subject of a special programme on one particular day in the year and try to see that villagers take to this programme.

Shri Satyanarayana: Is there any scheme to manufacture gas out of cow dung as also to preserve the manurial content of cow dung?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes.

Shri Satyanarayana: What is the progress made so far in that industry?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: We have been able to make an experiment on a village basis and we intend circulating the results to the provinces, so that they can implement them.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: In order that cow dung may be preserved for manure purposes is there any scheme before the Central Government or Provincial Governments for providing alternative fuels?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The only alternative fuel is trees and the programme is to develop growth of quick-growing trees, that is which can be grown in a brief space of time.

SPEEDOMETERS FOR LOCOMOTIVES

*263. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether speedometers showing speed per mile are fitted to new locomotives and if not, what are the reasons?

(b) Were speedometers fitted to any kind of old locomotives?

(c) If not, how was the required speed ascertained?

(d) What is the life of the new engines as guaranteed by the manufacturers?

(e) Is there any expert permanently located in India on behalf of the manufacturers of these new engines?

(f) Was any specimen of this class of engine sent to India before the actual order was placed and if not, what were the reasons?

The Minister of Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalaswami): (a) It is presumed that the hon. Member is referring to the new Broad Gauge main line passenger type locomotives recently received. Most of these locomotives have been received fitted with speedometers; others are to be fitted with speedometers in India as soon as speedometers are supplied.

(b) A small number of the old main line passenger locomotives were fitted with speedometers.

(c) The experience and local knowledge of a driver enables him to assess the approximate speed of his train. This can be checked by timing with a watch between known distances.

(d) No guarantee is usually given by manufacturers as to the actual life of a new engine.

(e) No, but there are expert representatives of one of the manufacturers in India at present for a temporary period.

(f) Yes. Prototypes of this class of engine were thoroughly tested before the bulk order was placed.

Shri Sidhva: With reference to part (a) the hon. Minister stated that some of the new locomotives have been fitted with speedometers. May I know whether it is a fact that in the last G.I.P. Advisory Committee the Chairman (the General Manager) definitely stated that no speedometer is fitted in locomotives? In view of that is it a fact that the decision of the Committee was to request the Central Railway Advisory Committee to see that speedometers are fitted to engines? If so, how does the hon. Minister reconcile these two positions?

Shri Santhanam: According to the contract all W.P. engines are to be fitted with speedometers. The speedometers in some cases were not ready at the time of the shipment of the engines and it has been necessary to send out to India the speedometers for such engines so that they may be fitted to the engines on arrival.

Shri Sidhva: If that is so, may I know whether the decision of the G.I.P. Advisory Committee was correct? He said that they were fitted and now he says that orders have been issued to see that they are fitted. May I know whether any engine has actually been fitted so far?

Shri Santhanam: I am sorry my hon. friend has not caught the answer. I said that many of these W.P. locomotives have been fitted but that some of them were not fitted, as the speedometers are being sent to India to be fitted. I cannot say anything about the G.I.P. The question did not specifically refer to the G.I.P. Railway.

Shri Sidhva: The hon. Minister stated that where there are no speedometers the speed is maintained by drivers looking at their watches.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They do it by experience.

Shri Sidhva: Do Government consider that system efficient and proper?

Shri Santhanam: That is why new locomotives are being fitted with speedometers. It is not practicable to fit speedometers to all the old engines which are likely to be replaced in the near future. It means money.

Shri Sidhva: Is it not a fact the ordinary motor car is fitted with speedometers whereas in locomotives which concern the lives of large numbers of people speedometers are not fitted?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is an argument.

Shri Tirumala Rao: Is the information given by the hon. Minister the latest on the subject and supersedes all previous information?

Shri Santhanam: My information is the latest. As to how far it supersedes all previous information I will have to find out after seeing the previous information supplied.

Shri Sidhva: The hon. Minister stated in reply to part (f) that prototypes of this class of engine were tested thoroughly before the order was placed. May I know whether the experiment was made on the lines in India or in the country of manufacture?

Shri Santhanam: Sixteen prototype W.P. enginees were obtained in December 1947 and tested out in India before the bulk order was placed in America.

Shri Joachim Alva: Have Government investigated the possibilities of importing locomotives from Czechoslovakia, where the locomotives have got speedometers in the engines themselves?

Shri Santhanam: India gets its locomotives according to the specifications made by the Central Standards Office. We cannot buy locomotives as if we are buying things in the market. Therefore these orders have to be placed where the manufacturers can make them according to our specifications.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether the locomotives manufactured in Czechoslovakia are inferior to what we have imported?

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma: It is the specifications that matter.

Shri Sidhva: I wanted to know whether their specification is inferior.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That does not arise out of this question.

TICKETLESS TRAVELLING

*264. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the income derived from ticketless travellers on the Indian Railways during the year 1949; and

(b) the expenditure incurred in detecting these travellers and in recovering fares from them during the same period?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) The revenue derived from ticketless travellers, including passengers with unbooked luggage, on the Indian Government Railways during the year 1949 was Rs. 158 lakhs approximately.

(b) The expenditure incurred on staff for detecting these travellers and recovering railway dues from them during the same period was approximately 104 lakhs.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Out of the Rs. 158 lakhs may I know how much represents the fares that these people had not paid and how much is the amount of fines imposed?

Shri Santhanam: I am afraid that kind of detailed information is not available. It is not possible to classify all these incomes; it will involve too much labour to collect the information.

Shri Rathnaswamy: May I know how many cases of ticketless travelling were detected in 1949?

Shri Santhanam: I would require notice of that question.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: May I know in how many cases there was criminal prosecution and what was the money realised therefrom?

Shri Santhanam: I remember to have given detailed information on that before. But this question referred to the expenditure and I have got only that information at the moment.

Shri Rudrappa: May I know the amounts realised in respect of the various classes—first, second and third?

Shri Santhanam: I am afraid I have not got that information.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: How is it that the Railways have managed to spend Rs. 104 lakhs over this collection of Rs. 158 lakhs only?

Shri Santhanam: The expenditure of Rs. 104 lakhs is not to be treated as an expenditure for the return of this Rs. 158 lakhs only. The existence of these ticket checkers would have prevented much more leakage than might have happened if they were not there, and, therefore, it is not possible to say what amount they have actually saved. The actual receipt of Rs. 158 lakhs is the realisation from those that have been detected.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Am I to take it that the expenditure of Rs. 104 lakhs is the total expenditure on ticket-checking in the different Railways in the country, or does it represent the expenditure on the special additional staff for this purpose?

Shri Santhanam: I think the expenditure is on the special staff which has been instituted during the last three or four years to deal with ticketless travelling.

Shri Tirumala Rao: May we know what the percentage of detection is to the actual number of people that travel without tickets?

Shri Santhanam: I wish we could know the actual number of people who travel without tickets!

Shri Karunakara Menon: What steps are the Government taking to stop the indiscriminate charities made by ordinary passengers to the "ticketless travellers"—beggars—in the trains?

Shri Santhanam: The Railways are taking steps to prevent beggars from getting into the trains, but many of them take tickets and begin to collect money, and passengers give them charity. It is not possible for the Railways to prevent them altogether.

ECONOMY EFFECTED BY RETRENCHMENT OF RAILWAY STAFF

*267. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of different categories of personnel who have been retrenched up to 31st January, 1950, on different Railways in India;

(b) the amount of economy which is likely to be effected by the aforesaid retrenchment; and

(c) whether the Government of India have explored the possibilities of offering alternative employment to such retrenched personnel and if not, why not?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) and (b). A Statement showing the number and categories of personnel retrenched as well as the economy likely to be effected is placed on the Table of the House [See *Appendix I, annexure No.* 30.]

(c) Detailed instructions have been issued to Railway Administrations to explore the possibilities of offering alternative employment to the retrenched railway personnel and an appreciable number have actually been so absorbed.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: May I know when the retrenchment referred to in this question was started and whether it is a fact that persons appointed on 20th December 1949 have been retrenched on 10th January, 1950?

Shri Santhanam: When we have to effect retrenchment we retrench the people who have got the least amount of service and give preference to those who have put in longer service.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The last-come are the first to go!

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Sir, my question is this. If the retrenchment has been started long before, how is it that a certain number of persons who were appointed actually on the 20th December 1949 were retrenched subsequently on the 10th January 1950?

Shri Santhanam: The retrenchment did not start on any particular day at every place in the Railway. Each Railway was asked to effect retrenchment to a certain extent and each Railway was combing the various services as to when and where retrenchment could be effected. Probably in that particular case the Railway must have come to that particular department only at that period.

Shri Harihar Nath Shastri: May I know what is the maximum duration of service in the case of the persons retrenched and whether these retrenchments also include cases of permanent hands?

Shri Santhanam: Retrenchment cannot include permanent hands. And we have given a binding undertaking that those who were in service prior to 15th September 1945 will in no case be affected. Therefore retrenchment affects only temporary hands who were appointed after 15th September, 1945. Even amongst them we have made the rule that if retrenchment has to be effected at all it should be of those persons who have the least service—probably three, four or six months.

Shri Harihar Nath Shastri: May I know what approximately is the extent of retrenchment contemplated in the Railways?

Shri Santhanam: We do not expect any retrenchment whatsoever. The total number of persons retrenched so far is 4,652 out of a labour force of over 9 lakhs, and many out of these 4,652 have been re-employed already.

Shri Harihar Nath Shastri: Have any Class I officers been retrenched, and if so how many?

Shri Santhanam: Some of the temporary officers have been given notice. But I would require notice before I can give the actual number.

Shri Sonavane: Has the retrenchment affected the reservation in services of the Scheduled Castes?

Shri Santhanam: Reservation cannot be affected, but as to whether any particular individual has been affected I want notice.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether there is any proposal to retrench the post of Director or Deputy Director on the Railway Board?

Shri Santhanam: My hon. friend will have occasion to look into this when the Railway Budget comes before the House.

Properties of Vanaspati

*268. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee of Scientists appointed to investigate the properties of Vanaspati (vegetable ghee) has been received; and

(b) if so, what are their findings and recommendations?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jairamdas Doulatram): (a) and (b). The attention of the hon. Member is invited to answers given to Supplementary Questions to Starred Question No. 408 put on 8th December, 1949 by Shri R. K. Sidhva during the last session of the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative).

But I might for the information of the House repeat it. These were the findings and recommendations of the Committee of Scientists appointed to investigate the properties of Vanaspati.....

Hon. Members: We know it. It has already been circulated to Members.

Shri Kamath: Is it a fact that the results of the experiments conducted in various centres have been referred for further investigation to the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta?

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: What has happened is this. The Committee's recommendations were that at a certain temperature Vanaspati was not deleterious or harmful. But investigations were also to be conducted as to what was its nutritive value as compared with raw or refined oil or *ghee*. Therefore, further study, based on the actual data collected, is being made and the officer

in charge of the Calcutta Institute of Hygiene and Public Health has been asked to complete the study, based on the reports already available.

Shri Kamath: May I know if, apart time feeding experiments conducted on three generations of rats in different research centres, there have also been conducted human feeding trials at certain centres, and if so at which centres and with what results?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question hour is over.

Shri Kamath: But what about the answer to my question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No answer.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

LOSS IN TRANSPORT AND STORAGE OF IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS

***235. Dr. Deshmukh:** Will the Minister of **Food** be pleased to state the percentage of loss in the transport and storage of imported foodstuffs per annum since the year 1947?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jairamdas Doulatram): (a) The percentage of loss in transport and storage in Central Government godowns on the basis of figures available averaged 0·62 per cent. in 1947, 0·32 per cent. in 1948 and 0.34 per cent. in 1949.

SPRAYING MACHINES

***233. Dr. Deshmukh:** Will the Minister of **Agriculture** be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing:

(a) The number of spraying machines ordered by the Ministry of Agriculture recently?

(b) How many of them have arrived in Delhi?

(c) What is the total expenditure involved?

(d) How many of these have been put in use?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jairamdas Doulatram): (a) to (d). A statement giving the relevant information is placed on the Table of the House. [See *Appendix I, annexure No.* 29].

TOBACCO CULTIVATION

***269. Shri Kesava Rao:** Will the Minister of **Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land under tobacco cultivation in the country;

(b) the total quantity of tobacco produced during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49; and

(c) what is the estimated production for the current year?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jairamdas Doulatram): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House giving the available information.

(c) It is not possible to give an estimate of the production during the current year at this stage, but it is expected to be available about the end of August.

STATEMENT

Area and production of tobacco in the reporting areas of India during 1947-48 and 1948-49

Period	Area ('000 acres)	Production ('000 tons)
1947-48	827	234
1948-49	802	232

NOTE.—These figures are subject to revision.

*270. **Shri Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of **Agriculture** be pleased to state whether any research is being carried on for improving tobacco cultivation?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what are the results of the same and how are they made known to the cultivator?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jairamdas Doulatram): (a) Yes. A statement indicating the nature and scope of research which is being conducted at four research stations under the Indian Central Tobacco Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [See *Appendix I, annexure No.* 31].

(b) The results of the experiments conducted at the Guntur Research Station are being examined by an Expert Sub-Committee of the Indian Central Tobacco Committee. The other research stations started working during 1947-48, and the research work has not yet reached the stage where its results can be used. The Committee has published some of the results of its investigations in English and Oriya languages and proposes to publish them in Hindustani and Telugu also.

BARTER AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA

*271. **Dr. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food** be pleased to state whether any barter agreement has been entered into with Argentina?

(b) Is it a fact that India will obtain wheat in exchange for jute?

(c) What quantity of jute and jute goods are proposed to be sent to Argentina and in return for what quantity of wheat?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jairamdas Doulatram): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The agreement covers exchange of 50,000 metric tons of manufactured jute products delivered f. o. b. Calcutta against 390,000 metric tons of wheat delivered f. o. b. Argentine ports.

FOOD MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

*272. **Prof. Ranga:** Will the Minister of **Food** be pleased to state:

(a) the main decisions which were taken at the recent Food Ministers' Conference especially with regard to food imports; procurement, the extent of rationing in a number of towns and the number of people to be rationed; and

(b) the financial results to be achieved as a result of these decisions by way of saving in foreign exchange and in giving subsidies to States and the total cost of rationing?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jairamdas Doulatram): (a) It was agreed that (i) imports should be restricted to the barest minimum and (ii) procurement of food grains in all areas should be maximised and the food resources in every part of the country mobilized and used to the best advantage. The conference also fixed import and export quotas of States. The policy of Government continues to be maximum possible procurement and maximum possible rationing in order that food grains may be made available to people at reasonable prices.

(b) The likely savings in foreign exchange as a result of reduction in imports will be about 89 crores as compared with the year 1949. The likely saving in subsidy will be about 7·39 crores as compared with 1949.

As regards savings in the cost of rationing it is not possible to indicate any figure as it is not contemplated at present to make any reduction in rationing commitments.

DISTRIBUTION COSTS OF FOOD GRAINS

***273. Prof. Ranga:** Will the Minister of **Food** be pleased to state:

(a) how much of reduction has been made in the distribution costs of food-grains during the last three years—year by year; and

(b) what further steps are being taken to reduce the distribution costs of food grains and to what extent Government propose to bring down these costs?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jairamdas Doulatram): (a) 1947-48 was the year of decontrol. A statement placed on the Table of the House shows the incidental charges incurred by State Governments in respect of grains procured by them when control was reimposed in 1948-49 and the reductions effected in those charges for the Kharif grains for the year 1949-50. [See *Appendix I, annexure No.* 32]. The reduction to be effected in incidentals of Rabi grains is under examination.

(b) The Food grains Investigation Committee under the Chairmanship of Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra is investigating this matter in detail. The report of the Committee is awaited.

COAL MINES SAFETY STOWING FUND

***274. Shri Tyagi:** Will the Minister of **Works, Mines and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount realised as Coal Mines Safety Stowing Cess up to the end of December, 1949;

(b) the amount transferred to the Safety Stowing Cess Board during the same period;

(c) when this Cess Board was appointed; and

(d) what are its functions?

The Minister of Works, Mines and Power (Shri Gadgil): (a) Rs. 2,44,04,498-4-0 up to the end of December, 1949 excluding the collection charges deducted by the Railways,

(b) Approximately the same as the amount realised,

(c) 1st November, 1939,

(d) To administer the Coal Mines Stowing Fund intended to be applied towards (i) meeting the expenses in connection with the administration and furtherance of the objects of the Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Act, (ii) the grant of stowing materials and other assistance for stowing operations to owners, agents or managers of coal mines, (iii) the execution of stowing and other operations in furtherance of the objects of the Act, and (iv) the prosecution of research work connected with safety in mines.

Appointments of Scheduled Caste Candidates in Post and Telegraph Department, Bihar

***275. Shri Chandrika Ram:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether percentage fixed by the Government for the appointment of the Scheduled Caste Candidates is adhered to in the Post and Telegraph Department specially in the State of Bihar?

(b) Is it a fact that in lower grades, appointments from Scheduled Castes are not being made in the Post and Telegraph Department in Bihar?

(c) Will Government give the number of appointments in all grades of services in the Post and Telegraph Department in the State of Bihar for 1948-49?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal): (a) Yes, to the extent qualified candidates from among Scheduled Castes are available.

(b) No.

(c) Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Reconstitution of South Indian Railway Advisory Committe

***276. Shri Bharati:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the proposed reconstitution of the South Indian Railway Advisory Committee, representation of the District Boards on the Committee is stopped;

(b) whether Government are aware that the District Boards in South India have large investments in the South Indian Railway;

(c) whether any representation in this behalf was made by the President of the Tanjore District; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) The revised standard constitution of Local Advisory Committees does not provide for the representation of District Boards as such.

(b) The amount invested by the District Boards is only 1·7 per cent. of the total capital-at-charge of the South Indian Railway.

(c) Yes.

(d) In view of the special position held by District Boards in the areas served by the South Indian Railway, instructions have been issued that the seat allotted to 'other interests not otherwise represented' should be given to a representative of the District Boards.

ELECTRIC LIGHT ARRANGEMENTS FOR RAILWAY STATIONS

*277. **Shri R. C. Upadhyaya:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway stations on which the electric light arrangements were introduced between 1947-48 and 1948-49; and

(b) how many such stations were on the B.B. & C.I. Railway line?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) Forty Railway stations were provided with electric lighting during 1947-48 and 1948-49.

(b) Two.

TELEPHONES FOR DALTONGANJ, KODARMA AND GIRIDIH

*278. **Shri Jnani Ram:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether Daltonganj, Kodarma and Giridih are connected with telephones?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, what are the reasons therefor?

(c) What steps are being taken to install telephone connections in these places?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal): (a) Kodarma has a Public Telephone Call Office. Daltonganj and Giridih are not connected with telephones.

(b) and (c). A Telephone Exchange is expected to be opened at Giridih by 31-3-1950. Installation of an exchange at Daltonganj could not be undertaken as the project was found un-remunerative.

DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

*279. **Shri Jnani Ram:** (a) Will the Minister of **Works, Mines and Power** be pleased to state where the office of the Damodar Valley Corporation is situated?

(b) Are new and temporary offices being constructed and if so, where?

(c) Is it a fact that Damodar Valley Corporation has agreed to supply electricity to various towns in the State of Bihar including Hazaribagh?

(d) If so, what are the reasons for the delay in implementing the scheme?

The Minister of Works, Mines and Power (Shri Gadgil): (a) The temporary Head Office of the Damodar Valley Corporation is in Calcutta. Branch Offices are near sites of work.

(b) Yes; at all work sites in the Valley.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

LADY TELEPHONE OPERATORS

*280. **Sardar B. S. Man:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the telephone department, lady telephone operators or monitors are not confirmed in service?

(b) If so, what are the reasons?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

REORGANISATION OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

*281. **Shri D. S. Seth:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state when Government propose to take a decision on the re-organisation of the Indian Railways?

The Minister of Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalaswami): Attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers given to Starred Questions Nos. 434 and 567 asked by him and Dr. V. Subramaniam on 8th December, 1949 and 13th December, 1949 respectively on this subject. The matter continues to be under consideration.

JUTE

*282. **Shri Naik:** Will the Minister of **Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the area and out-turn of various kinds of jute crop in each of the different States of India during the years 1948-49 and 1949-50;

(b) the amounts allocated as State shares of the jute duty to each of the States in the above two years;

(c) the target year by which Government propose to make India self-sufficient in jute and the programme of work they have undertaken in this regard; and

(d) whether it is a fact that large uncultivated areas are available in the States of Orissa and Madhyapradesh?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jairamdas Doulatram): (a) and (b). Two statements are placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Government propose to increase the production of jute and mesta by 1951 so as to meet substantially the country's requirements for industry's internal consumption and export. This will be achieved by Extension of acreage, double cropping, Multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, increasing Retting facilities, use of Fertilisers and protection of the Crop from pests and diseases.

(d) Yes, but all the un-cultivated land is not necessarily cultivable. The possibility of extending jute cultivation in these areas is being investigated.

STATEMENT I

Area and Outturn of Jute

States	1948-49 (Final Forecast Figures) Area (Acres)	Outturn (Bales of 400 lbs. each)	1949-50 (J. C. J. C. Estimates) ** Area (Acres)	Outturn (Bales of 400 lbs. each)
West Bengal (including Cooch Behar)	349,905	906,325	410,203	1,013,362
Tripura	12,000	27,000	13,000	33,800
Bihar	163,200	406,700	334,759	870,373
Orissa	22,500	42,750	51,286	133,343
Assam	218,000	599,100	258,750	672,750
Total	765,605	1,981,875	1,067,998	2,723,628

** Final official estimates have not yet been released.

N.te.—No firm figures are available about the area and production of jute according to the different varieties. It is, however, estimated that about 60 per cent of the total jute area during 1949-50 was under Capsularies or white jute and the rest under Olitorius or tossa jute.

STATEMENT II

(Figures rounded to lakhs of rupees).

Name of State	1948-49.	1949-50. (Estimate)
West Bengal	65	85
Bihar	33	48
Orissa	5	7
Assam	40	60

TRANSPORT FOR JUTE

*283. **Shri B. R. Bhagat:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to to state whether it is a fact that jute grown in the district of Saharsa in Bihar cannot be marketed due to transport difficulty?

(b) If so, what steps do Government intend to take to remove this difficulty?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): This concerns the Commerce Ministry and a reply will be given by the hon. the Commerce Minister on a later date.

'GROW MORE FOOD' CAMPAIGN

*284. **Kaka Bhagwant Roy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Agriculture** be pleased to state what amount has so far been allotted to PEPSU Government for 'Grow More Food' campaign?

(b) What is the total acreage that will be developed under the campaign?

(c) What results have been achieved so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jairamdas Doulatram): (a) Rs. 9,54,240 have been sanctioned as grant to the P E P S U Government for their Grow More Food Campaign during the current year 1949-1950.

(b) 73,500 acres will be developed under this campaign during the current year.

(c) The results achieved would not be known until July, 1950 when the progress report for the current year will be received.

Kashmir Mail Disaster

*285. **Sardar Ranjit Singh**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss suffered by the Railway owing to the Kashmir mail disaster; and

(b) what steps the Government of India propose to take to prevent the frequent train disasters now occurring on the Indian Railways?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) The approximate cost of damage to engine rolling stock and permanent way amounts to Rs. 1,22,000/-.

(b) Enquiries are instituted into every case of accident and suitable preventive action taken where necessary. Generally speaking, such action includes the provision of mechanical appliances to minimise failure of the human element; modifications to engines, rolling stock and permanent way, precautions to reduce the incidence of fires in trains; deterrent disciplinary action against staff held responsible for accidents; tightening up supervisory control and generally improving operating conditions.

Construction of tunnel between Karol Bagh and New Delhi

*286. **Giani G. S. Musafir**: Will the Minister of **Works, Mines and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have had a plan under consideration for the last two or three years to join Karol Bagh with New Delhi or Paharganj area by a tunnel through the ridge lying across the areas; and

(b) if the proposal is still under consideration, how much time will it take to get the plan fully executed?

The Minister of Works, Mines and Power (Shri Gadgil): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under Government's consideration. The matter was, however, discussed at one of the meetings of the Delhi Development Sub-Committee, which is presided over by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, but in view of the present financial stringency, the scheme was not pursued further by that Committee.

Export of Bones and Bonemeal

*287. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava**: Will the Minister of **Agriculture** be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing:

(a) the total quantity of bones available in India and exported during the years 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1949-50 up to the end of December, 1949;

(b) the total quantity of bonemeal prepared in India during the aforesaid periods;

(c) the quantity of bonemeal consumed in India and the quantity exported to foreign countries during the aforesaid periods;

(d) the countries to which bonemeal was exported together with the quantity and value thereof;

(e) whether the Government of India propose to consider the advisability of banning its export in view of India's own requirement for fertilisers;

(f) how many factories are there in India at present and at what places are they located; and

(g) whether Government have explored the possibilities of further expansion of this industry and if so, what are the prospects of expansion?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jairamdas Doulatram): (a) The potential supply of bones in India has been roughly estimated at about one million tons per annum. The export of raw bones is prohibited. A statement showing the quantities of crushed bones and bone-grist exported during 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1st April, 1949 to 30th November, 1949 is placed on the Table. [See *Appendix I, annexure No.* 33.]

(b) The estimated production of bone-meal in India during the aforesaid period is indicated below:

1947-48	14,000 tons.
1948-49	14,000 tons.
April-November, 1949	12,000 tons.

(c) Export of bonemeal to foreign countries is prohibited. The entire quantity was consumed within the country.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

(f) The number of bonecrushing factories in India is about 50. A statement showing their location is placed on the Table. (See *Appendix I, annexure No.* 34.)

(g) A survey of the possibilities of development of the industry in the various States has been undertaken with a view to formulating schemes of expansion for consideration of the respective State Governments.

CONSUMPTION OF FOOD GRAINS ON RATION CARDS

27. Shri Sidhva: (a) Will the Minister of **Food** be pleased to state the population of India for the years 1948 and 1949?

(b) What was the amount of foodgrains consumed by the population during the same period?

(c) What was the number of persons who held ration cards during that period?

(d) What was the quantity of ration *per capita* allowed to each ration card holder in the provinces?

(e) What was the total amount of foodgrains consumed by ration card holders during the same period?

(f) What was the total production of foodgrains during the same period?

(g) What was the total procurement of foodgrains during the same period?

(h) What was the import of foodgrains during the same period?

(i) What is the balance of imported foodgrains on 1st January, 1950?

(j) What is the carry-over of crops on 1st January 1950?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jairamdas Doulatram): Two statements containing the required information under parts (a) to (j) are placed on the Table of the House. [See *Appendix I, annexure No.* 35.]

Allotment of Surplus Railway Lands

28. Shri Chandrika Ram: (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the principles on which lands on either side of the railway lines on the O. T. Railway are allotted for cultivation?

(b) Is it a fact that preference is given to those employees of the O. T. Railway who are without land specially to the Scheduled castes people?

(c) What are the names of persons to whom Rail-side lands are given in Savan Thawe branch line of the O. T. Railway?

The Minister of Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalaswami): (a) The Government have agreed to surplus Railway lands, fit for cultivation, being given on lease to agriculturists on suitable rents, through the agency of various State Governments, subject to unqualified right of resumption whenever required by the Railways. The Government have also agreed to small plots being leased to Railway Staff for cultivation provided it does not interfere with their duties and the O. T. Railway have allotted plots of surplus lands to their employees, upto a maximum of 1 acre each, on a rent of Rs. 25/- per acre per annum.

(b) Allotments are made on receipt of applications without showing any preference to any particular class of employees.

(c) The following persons have been allotted plots on the Savan-Thawe branch line:

(1) Rajeshwari Singh, Ticket Collector, Savan, (2) Sheo Nandan, Gatekeeper, (3) Kamal, Gateman, (4) B. K. Lal, S. M., Savan Kachery, (5) Laloo, Mali, Savan Kachery, (6) Raghoonath, Gatekeeper, (7) Phalena, Gatekeeper, (8) Ram Pirit Yadwa, Timekeeper, Gorakhpur, (9) Harnarain, Shunter, (10) Ramsagar, Line Jamadar, (11) S. M. Srivastava, T. Clerk, Savan, (12) P. M. Lal, A. S. M. Savan, (13) Poter, Sweeper, Savan Kachery, (14) Sheo Dhani, Mali, Savan, (15) Ramesher, P. Man, Savan Kachery, (16) Gulzar, Keyman, Gang No. 2, (17) Gopi, Gangman Gang No. 1, (18) Bikha Pd. L. P. W. M., (19) Budhoo, Gangman Gang No. 6, (20) Ramnaresh, Gangman Gang No. 3, (21) Biva, Gangman Gang No. 5, (22) Lalmani, Pointsman, Amlorisarsar, (23) Biga, Gateman No. 92, (24) Jageshwar, Khallasi, Gang No. 23, (25) Fandar, Keyman, (26) Jittan, Keyman Gang No. 5, (27) Lakhraj, Keyman and (28) Kawasil Lal, Gatekeeper.

Coconut Cultivation

29. Shri Jagannath Misra: (a) Will the Minister of **Agriculture** be pleased to state if in different states where there is coconut cultivation, Government have collected statistics as to (i) the acreage of such cultivation, (ii) the number of trees, and (iii) the average yield per acre?

(b) If so, will Government place a copy of a statement showing such details on the table of the House?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jairamdas Doulatram): (a) and (b) Yes. A statement giving the required information based on reports received from the States is laid on the Table of the House. [See *Appendix I, annexure No.* 36.]

OIL CONTENTS OF COCONUTS

30. Shri Jagannath Misra: (a) Will the Minister of **Agriculture** be pleased to state whether any research was made as to (i) the oil contents of Orissa coconuts and (ii) the possibility of starting coconut oil mills on a commercial basis in that State?

(b) If so, what are the results of such a research?

(c) What are the comparative figures of oil contents of coconuts of Orissa, Cochin and Travancore?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jairamdas Doulatram): (a) (i) and (ii). No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The percentage of oil contents on moisture—free basis of milling cup copra are:

Orissa 70·6 ; Travancore 68 to 72 ; Cochin 69 to 72.

INDIA-OPTED RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

31. Pandit M. B. Bhargava: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of India-opted Railway employees who have been transferred from the various Railways which have now fallen in the territory of Pakistan, and who have been absorbed on different Railways in India as on 31st December, 1949;

(b) the number of such Railway employees, who have not yet been absorbed;

(c) whether records and accounts-Provident Fund Memo and other deposit receipts etc., of all employees concerned have been received from their respective parent offices, and if not, in how many cases they have not been received, and by which time they are all likely to be received;

(d) whether Government will expedite all such pending cases; and

(e) whether Government are aware that for want of proper records in many cases, either their fixation of pay is delayed or difficulties are experienced in making final settlement of their claims if they become due to retire on account of maturity age?

The Minister of Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalaswami): (a) The number of India opted Railway employees who have been transferred from the various railways, which have now fallen in the territory of Pakistan, and who have been absorbed on different railways in India as on 31st December 1949 is 59,899.

(b) Nil.

(c) The reply to the first part of the question is in the negative, and to the second part, that 13,605 service sheets 22,166 leave accounts, 22,081 last pay certificates and 12,103 provident fund accounts. have not yet been received. It is not possible to say definitely by which time they are likely to be received, as it depends upon the good-will of the Pakistan Railway Authorities.

(d) Government have been doing their best to expedite transfer of the relevant records in the pending cases.

(e) Government are aware that difficulties are being experienced due to want of proper records. In order to avoid hardship to the staff concerned. instructions have been issued for fixing their pay on the basis of declarations given by the staff, pending the receipt of their service records. As regards final settlement on retirement, orders have been issued for provisional payment of provident deposits to the extent of 50 per cent. of the balance in an employee's account on 31st March, 1946, as shown in the statement of balances, or if this information is not available, an amount not exceeding six months' pay to each retired employee. Instructions have also been issued for the reconstruction of the leave accounts, service registers and for execution of new agreements, as a working arrangement for the interim period until the records become available.

Ex-employees of N. W. Railway Co-operative Society

32. Pandit M. B. Bhargava: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ex-employees of N. W. Railway Co-operative Society, Lahore, have been employed on the various Indian Railways and if so, how many have been employed on each of the Railways;

(b) whether these employees have been given due weight of their service and experience while re-employing them in the Railways here and if not, why not;

(c) whether Government would consider the advisability of giving them a fair deal; and

(d) what steps Government have taken so far or intend to take to get the provident fund assets and other deposits of such employees transferred from Pakistan (Lahore) and paid to these employees?

The Minister of Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalaswami): (a) Employees of the N. W. Railway Co-operative Credit Society were not railway employees and as such Government had no obligation to absorb them. Nevertheless instructions were issued permitting Indian Government Railways to absorb them if suitable vacancies were available after all surplus railway staff had been provided for. Till now 14 have been employed.

(b) As they were not railway employees, their previous service could not be counted, but instructions have been issued that their pay may be fixed at suitable stages in the relevant prescribed scales taking into account their past experience.

(c) As will be seen from the reply to part (b) they have been given a fair deal.

(d) In accordance with the decision taken at the Inter Dominion Conference on Banking held at Lahore on 22nd and 23rd April, 1949, it was decided that the Governments of the two Punjabs should verify the claims and arrange for the payment of the Provident Fund and other deposits of the employees concerned. The Ministry of Railways have been pressing the Government of Punjab (E) State to get this decision implemented.

ICE VENDORS COMPARTMENTS

33. Shri Sidhva: (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the railways intend to remove the ice vendors compartments attached to the mail and passenger trains during the summer season and if so, why?

(b) Have Government considered the opinion of the various Passenger Organisations regarding this matter?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) Railways have been examining in consultation with the Local Advisory Committees, the possibility of removing ice vendors compartments to release accommodation in trains and to prevent unauthorised use of such compartments. As a result, the G. I. P. Railway have already decided to remove these compartments from certain trains and the S. I. Railway also intend running them only in day time on important trains. Passengers will not be inconvenienced by these withdrawals, as adequate arrangements exist for sale of cold drinks of approved standards at refreshment rooms and stalls at important stations. The trains, from which the G. I. P. Railway are removing the ice vendors compartments, have restaurant car services.

(b) Local Advisory Committees on which passengers' interests are adequately represented, have been consulted by both the G. I. P. and the S. I. Railways.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME I, 1950

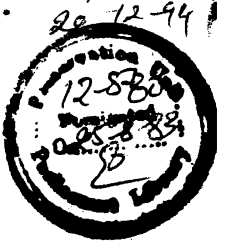
(28th January, 1950 to 23rd February, 1950)

First Session

of the

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1950



CORRIGENDA

to

the Parliamentary Debates (Part II—Other than Questions and Answers), 1st Session, 1950;—

In Volume I,—

1. No. 1, dated the 28th January, 1950,—
   (i) Page (i) Col. 1, *after* line 4 *insert* "Ahammedunni, Shri V.C. (Travancore-Cochin".
   (ii) Page (ii), Col. 2, line 27 *for* "Rafi Ahmed, Shri "*read* "Shri Rafi Ahmed".
   (iii) Page (iv), Col. 2, *delete* line 20.

2. No. 2, dated the 31st January, 1950,—
   पृष्ठ १८, आठवीं पंक्ति के आदि में "न्त" के स्थान पर "अन्त" पढ़ें।

3. No. 3, dated the 1st February, 1950,—
   (i) Page 32, line 13 *for* "ule" *read* "rule".
   (ii) पृष्ठ ७६, पंक्ति १८ में "पच्चास" के स्थान पर "पच्चीस" पढ़ें।

4. No. 4, dated the 2nd February, 1950,—
   (i) Page 103, line 3 *add* "it" *before* "*is*".
   (ii) पृष्ठ १०३, नीचे से दूसरी पंक्ति के अन्त में "जी" के स्थान पर "जीता" पढ़ें।
   (iii) पृष्ठ १०७, के अन्त मै "आज हमको" के आगे "यह देखना होगा कि जो चीजें ह मने अपने विधान में रखी हैं उनको मुल्क के काम में लाया जाय। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अब जमाना बदल गया है" जोड़ें।
   (iv) Page 110, line 5 from bottom *for* "humiled" *read* "bundled".

5. No. 5, dated the 3rd February, 1950,—
   (i) पृष्ठ १८२, दूसरी पंक्ति में "इालको" के स्थान पर "इलाकों" पढ़ें।
   (ii) Page 186, line 17 from bottom *for* "debator" *read* "debtor".
   (iii) Page 188, line 18 *for* "unformity" *read* "uniformity".

6. No. 6 dated the 6th February, 1950,—
   (i) Page 204, line 20 from bottom *for* "were" *read* "are".
   (ii) Page 212, line 12 from bottom *for* "of" *read* "the".
   (iii) Page 224, line 13 *for* "from" *read* "form".
   (iv) Page 232, line 20 from bottom *for* "happens to be the Chairman and whether he could be expected" *read* " will act as its President; he is an I. C. S. man and is, admittedly,".

7. No. 8, dated the 8th February, 1950,—
   Page 315, line 19 *for* "refugee" *read* " refuge".

8. No. 9, dated the 9th February, 1950,—
   (i) Page 369, line 24 *for* "are" *read* "am".
   (ii) Page 371, *for* line 18 *read* "giving me credit for having done something which should really go to the".
   (iii) Page 389, line 2 from bottom *for* "khakad" *read* "khahad".

9. No. 10, dated the 10th February, 1950,—
   (i) Page 415, line 2 from bottom *for* "detrimetal" *read* "detrimental".
   (ii) Page 420, line 10 from bottom *for* "is" *read* "in".
   (iii) Page 431, line 3 from bottom *for* "L" *read* "5".
   (iv) Page 433, line 16 *for* "Trat" *read* "that".

10. No. 11, dated the 13th February, 1950,—
   (i) Page 454, line 25 from bottom *after* "was" *insert* "as".
   (ii) Page 463, line 21 from bottom *for* "re-assembled" *read* "then adjourned for".

11. No. 12, dated the 14th February, 1950,—
Page 498, line 8 from bottom *for* "strach" *read* "starch".

12. No. 14, dated the 17th February, 1950,—
(i) Page 591, line 6 *for* "atmosphede" *read* "atmosphere".
(ii) Page 604, line 4 *for* "inperils" *read* "imperils" and in line 6 *for* "calus" *read* "Salus".
(iii) पृष्ठ ६०८, पंक्ति ५ में "अम्मा" के स्थान पर "आमा" पढ़ें।
(iv) पृष्ठ ६०८, पंक्ति १२ में "तकरीर" के स्थान पर "जो तकरीर" पढ़ें।
(v) पृष्ठ ६१०, नीचे से पंक्ति ५ में "दस" के पश्चात् "दस" समाविष्ट करें।
(vi) पृष्ठ ६१४, नीचे से दूसरी पंक्ति में "तरह" के पश्चात् "से" समाविष्ट करें और "बंगाल" के पश्चात् "से" हटा दें।
(vii) Page 616, line 12 from bottom *for* "then" *read* "their".
(viii) पृष्ठ ६२५, पंक्ति १५ के अन्त में "यह" को हटा दें और १६ के आदि में "काम" के स्थान पर "महकमा" पढ़ें।
(ix) Page 637, *omit* "last line".

13. No. 15. dated the 20th February, 1950,—
(i) Page 659, line 12 *for* "acpital" *read* "Capital".
(ii) Page 662, line 21 from bottom *for* "of the" *read* "in the".

14. No. 17, dated the 22nd February , 1950,—
(i) Page 708, line 15 from bottom *for* "States" *read* "State".
(ii) Page 723, line 21 *omit* "It is" *before* "*Jowan*".

15. No. 18, dated the 23rd February, 1950,—
(i) Page 751, line 13 from bottom *for* "Begal" *read* "Bengal".
(ii) Page 758, line 24 from bottom *for* "turbulation on accuont " *read* "tribulation on account".
(iii) पृष्ठ ७६०, नीचे से पंक्ति १८ के अन्त में "तो है मैं" के स्थान पर "हैं मैं तो" पढ़ें।
(iv) पृष्ठ ७७६, नीचे से पंक्ति ७ में "हा" को "कहा" पढ़ें।
(v) Page 783, line 2 *for* "a" *read* "as".
(vi) Page 798, line 2 *for* "coutry" *read* "country".
(vii) Page 800, line 9 from bottom *for* "33 percent" *read* "33⅓ percent".
(viii) Page 801, line 6 *for* "ward" *read* "award".

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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(PART II—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Thursday, 16th February, 1950

The House met at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11-45 A.M.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, 1944

The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following notifications in accordance with Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, namely:

(1) Central Excises Notification No. 35, dated the 26th November, 1949.
(2) Central Excises Notification No. 38, dated the 3rd December, 1949.
(3) Central Excises Notification No. 40, dated the 10th December, 1949.
(4) Central Excises Notification No. 1, dated the 7th January, 1950.
(5) Central Excises Notification No. 2, dated the 21st January, 1950.
(6) Central Excises Notification No. 3, dated the 21st January, 1950.

[*Placed in the Library.* See *Nos. P-55/50 to P-60/50.*]

BANKING COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

The Minister of Finance (Dr. Matthai): I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

ARMY AND AIR FORCE (DISPOSAL OF PRIVATE PROPERTY) BILL.

The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the disposal of the private property of persons subject to the Army Act, 1950, or the Air Force Act, 1950, who die or desert or are ascertained to be of unsound mind or while on active service are officially reported to be missing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the disposal of the private property of persons subject to the Army Act, 1950, or the Air Force Act, 1950, who die or desert or are ascertained to be of unsound mind or while on active service are officially reported to be missing."

The motion was adopted.

Sardar Baldev Singh: I introduce the Bill.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL

The Minister of Law (Dr. Ambedkar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1944.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1944."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. Ambedkar: I introduce the Bill

INDIAN TARIFF (THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the motion:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

Shri Buragohain (Assam): I rise to make a few observations which I desire to offer on the Bill before the House. The policy of discriminating protection has been the settled policy of this country for well over a quarter of a century. But there are certain well-known conditions which have to be satisfied before an industry can ask for protection, and the hon. Minister has already made a reference to those conditions. However, with your permission I would like to refer to some of the more important of those conditions. In the first place, an industry must be able to show its capacity to grow rapidly and to be able to stand on its own legs and not be a burden for any length of time on the community. In the second place, the industry should be able to show that the cost of protection which will be thrown on the community will be negligible or very small. In the third place, it should be able to stand up to world competition.

We have here two cases for consideration of the House. We have to consider their claims and judge whether they deserve protection. Judging the two cases from these standards, I cannot pretend, having listened to the discussion so far, that their claims can be admitted. That is, at any rate, my feeling so far as the case of the starch industry is concerned. Sir, the case of the starch industry is not a new one—it is a case for review. So the first question that arises is whether the starch industry has been able to justify the protection that was extended to it two years ago. The hon. Minister stated that in 1948, the industry could produce only about ten per cent. or less of our requirements. And even for that ten per cent. production, what is the cost to the community? The cost to the community is not negligible. The hon. Minister stated that the cost to the community is one pie per yard per year. If we consider that our target for cloth production in India is 18 yards per head, then this one pie works out to 1½ annas and in an average Indian family of five members where, we know, there is only one earning member it easily comes to half a rupee. When this is the position, we can certainly not say that the cost of protection that we are invited to extend to this industry is negligible. I therefore appeal to the Government not to be a party in adding to the cost of living which is already very high, by extending protection to this industry.

Coming to the question of protection to the other industry, namely to the cotton textile machinery industry, I have no hesitation in saying that we should agree to extend protection to this industry. Our textile industry is the premier industry of this country and we are very proud that it has developed to such dimensions. In Asia perhaps we are next to Japan in this industry. The question of protection for this industry has come before this House for the

first time, but even without protection it has been able to acquit itself very well. From the figures that have been given by the hon. Minister, it is clear that this industry has been able to supply more than fifty or even sixty per cent. of our needs. By granting protection to it, perhaps this industry may be able to show very much better results and will assist our premier industry, the textile industry, so that it may be enabled to stand world competition.

We have to develop an international outlook in economic matters also. It will not do if we merely develop an international outlook on political or cultural matters. We have to develop it also in economic matters. So, by extending protection to this industry I hope our premier industry, the textile industry, may look forward to supplying textiles to S. E. Asia or the Middle Eastern countries where textile goods are badly needed.

I whole-heartedly support the case for protection of the textile machinery industry, but I would request the hon. Minister not to press for the protection of the starch industry. I would say, "Let this industry be de-protected for the time being". The fact that this industry is now de-protected will not bar the starch industry from coming before this House or the Tariff Board or the Government for protection in future. So we may leave the starch industry to itself and consider its case after some time, when we have seen how it works out its future.

The Minister of Works, Mines and Power (Shri Gadgil): This motion has been discussed for nearly the whole of the day before yesterday and nearly a dozen Members have participated in the discussion. The criticism has been so wide and varied that it is very difficult to do justice to every aspect of it. It has ranged from 'no protection' to 'absolute protection'. In certain cases, Government has been charged with not doing the thing quickly. In others, it has been charged with delaying its action considerably.

Now, what I stated when I moved for the consideration of this Bill was shortly this, that the conditions governing the eligibility of any industry for protection are satisfied in the case of these two industries. But, so far as the starch industry is concerned, criticism has been made that its product is not of a satisfactory character and that there are not even natural advantages. Criticism has gone to that length. Now, as I already stated in my opening speech, starch is one of the industries that came into existence and continued to get stimulus during the war period. The Government of that day had assured the industry as a whole that such enterprises as were necessary and as would come into existence would continue to get support in the form of protection after the war was over. It is in pursuance of that undertaking that in 1947, the case of the starch industry was referred to the Tariff Board. That Board came to the conclusion that all the conditions governing the eligibility for protection were proved to be in existence. Not only that, it clearly laid down that the quality of the Indian product was fairly satisfactory. The same finding was endorsed when the matter was again referred to the Board in 1949. The production has gone down, not because the management has been less efficient, but because of the fact that the main raw material—maize—was not available. It was suggested by one hon. Member that it is no good granting protection when the most essential raw material is not available, that is to say, it is like preparing the bridal suit even before the bride is found out. Well, there is some force in this argument, but the main point for consideration is whether the capital that has already been sunk and whether the progress that has already been achieved is to be consolidated or whether the industry is to be left, to "go to the dogs", in the words of my hon. friend Mr. Sidhva.

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh): Where is the raw material?

Shri Gadgil: I am coming to it.

[Shri Gadgil]

The constructive approach would be not to allow the machinery to deteriorate or the plant to remain idle or in disuse, but to make all possible efforts to secure fairly adequate supply of the raw material. I am in a position to assure the hon. Members that Government is confident that, in the course of this year, it will be in a position to ensure fairly adequate supply of the raw material to this industry.

Shri Sidhva: How?

Shri Gadgil: I am asked, 'How?'. There are varieties of ways in which it can be done, and I will counsel patience to my hon. friend.

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): He will never be patient.

Shri Gadgil: In that case, he alone will have to regret.

Now, Sir, so far as the other industry is concerned, we are giving protection to it for the first time. An elaborate enquiry was instituted when the matter was referred to the Tariff Board in 1947. The findings of that enquiry were read out by me day before yesterday. They clearly showed that the conditions governing the eligibility for protection were satisfied. In the first enquiry, the Board held that there was not sufficient cost data available and as the industry had started just then it was desirable that some time should elapse before protection could be considered. In 1949, the matter was again referred to the Tariff Board and an elaborate Report was presented to Government and Government accepted the Board's recommendations.

As I said before, all sorts of points have been raised in the course of the discussion on this Bill, and there have been some insinuations also. Therefore, it would be in the fitness of things that, apart from the general points I have, in my own way, tried to answer just now, I should meet some of the special points made by some hon. Members. My esteemed friend Prof. Ranga was good enough to support this measure, and when an economist of his stature supports it, I am considerably encouraged. I feel certain that what I am speaking is the correct thing in regard to this industry.

Shri Sidhva: Has he read the Report?

Prof. Ranga (Madras): Of course, I have.

Shri Gadgil: Prof. Ranga made two useful suggestions. His first suggestion about the submission of a periodical report as to the progress of protected industry is something which Government will certainly bear in mind. In so far as the textile machinery industry is concerned, this is the first time we are giving it protection. Therefore, when, after a period of three years as contemplated in this Bill, the Government of the day comes before the then House either for reduction or for addition or for continuance of the particular rate, I have not the slightest doubt that that Government will submit a report.

My hon. friend Prof. Ranga also suggested that some substitute should be found. In regard to that, I may say that in the first Report of 1947 tamarind was recommended. In fact, it has been in use on a very small scale. Further investigations were made by the Department of Agricultural Research, but somehow or other, in spite of the best efforts of Government, it was found, so to say, uneconomic and there was also a considerable amount of prejudice for its use on the part of the millowners concerned. The Textile Commissioner, in fact, did his best, but the powder was not found quite satisfactory. The millowners were against it. Again sufficient supply of standard powder was not available. Anyway the matter is such that further research can be properly instituted into it. My hon. friend Mr. Biswanath Das also suggested the use of mango seeds. That suggestion will be passed on to the appropriate department for consideration.

Then, my hon. friend Mr. Sidhva, as usual, emanated more heat than light. The particular point he stressed was that the imposition of the duty would come to about Rs. 40 lakhs and that would be a great burden on the community. I have tried to show, Sir, that the additional burden would be one-third of one-fourth of an anna per yard. Now, the last speaker today said that it would be something like eight annas for a family. The standard requirement *per capita* laid down during war-time was 20 yards of cloth. Even that is on the high side. If this fact is borne in mind, then the cost that may ultimately fall on consumers, will be negligible. As a matter of fact, prices will not be allowed to go up, because the selling prices of all textile goods are under control.

Another point made out by my hon. friend Mr. Sidhva was that while one Minister is trying his level best to see that prices are gradually reduced the other Minister is trying to increase prices. Well, to the extent to which he has been good enough to give credit and compliment to my esteemed colleague, I am obliged to him. But I may tell him that if you accept a policy of protection, leaving apart the actual incidence, great or small, you accept the principle that for the time being the community has to pay a little more, because in the long run the country stands to gain. If for the sake of some immediate benefit, we are not to follow a policy of that kind then all our talk of industrialisation and trying to be self-sufficient in matters which are essential for the life of the community will be moonshine.

There is no dispute about the fact that the textile industry is one of the leading industries in this country. It is one of the key industries and today after devaluation that is the industry which is expanding our export trade. Are we or are we not going to put it on much sounder basis than what it is today? Are we or are we not going to encourage all the subsidiary requirements of that industry, such as starch and textile machinery tools? My hon. friend Mr. Sidhva said that here is a case in which you are going to benefit 39 people against 39 crores. As far as I understand the population of India is...

Shri Sidhva: I said 33 crores.

Shri Gadgil: Even 33 crores is rather a wishful thinking. But this is not a question of benefiting 39 people as against 30 or 33 crores whatever it may be. The question really is: "Are you going to starve the baby because the baby's mother had occasionally misbehaved?" Are you going to starve and completely ruin the industry which is a national asset, simply because it is today owned by a few people who do not behave properly or patriotically?

Shri Tyagi (Uttar Pradesh): It is another man's baby.

Shri Gadgil: Are we going to just create conditions in which industries which have grown as a result of the war would deteriorate and completely be non-existent. That is just the point.

Shri Goenka (Madras): If you do not give the raw materials that will be the case, whatever help you may give.

Shri Gadgil: Therefore, it is the duty of Government to give them adequate protection.

Shri Sidhva: Last year they could not be given sufficient maize.

Shri Gadgil: Does it mean that we cannot do it hereafter? Does it mean that we should wait till the whole industry in completely wiped off to find out when an emergency occurs one fine morning that there is no provision for supply of starch and that, therefore, the textile industry should go to dogs?

[Shri Gadgil]

My hon. friend Mr. Sidhva was very kind enough to agree to protection to the textile machinery industry because he said that from what little he knew he was convinced of the necessity of protection. I wish he knew very little about the other industry as well, because conviction would in that case have come much sooner.

Then, my hon. friend Mr. Hossain Imam made a point that this policy of giving inadequate protection and for a very short time was not very good. It would be much better, he said, if adequate protection is given and given over a fairly long period of time. If we do not do it today, it is because we are careful and vigilant about the interests of the general tax-payer and the consumer. If protection is only for a short period, the case comes up before Government or the Tariff Board for review. It is not that once protection is given it continues for a long period of time. In fact, according to our policy, the industry has to show that it complies with certain standards of efficiency and management.

Shri Sondhi (Punjab): Is the Government prepared to give a guarantee to the mill-owners that they will give raw materials for which protection is asked for from us?

Shri Gadgil: As I have already stated, so far as the raw material for the starch industry is concerned, Government will be in a position to give a fairly satisfactory supply to make the industry run. I think if my hon. friend had been more attentive, he would not have put this question.

Then, my hon. friend Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar stated that although the quality of goods manufactured in this country is satisfactory, yet the manager does not like it because he thinks that the corresponding foreign frame is much better. That is exactly the position which has been discussed by the Tariff Board. In fact the Tariff Board suggested that this element of prejudice should be calculated at the rate of 12½ per cent. and incorporated in the duty proposed. Now, extensive quotations have been read out from the Tariff Board report by Shri Himmatsingka to show that the quality was equal to that of corresponding article imported from abroad. When I come to that I will be able to show how my hon. friend Shri Goenka was not fair to the House when he quoted certain parts of the report and not the full report.

Shri Goenka: I must explain the position, Sir. What I said was this: Here is the Textile Commissioner's report. Several witnesses were examined by the Tariff Board and it has come to such and such conclusions. This is what I said. I did not purposely omit to say anything. What I did say was that several witnesses were examined and the conclusions arrived at were such and such. These are the facts.

Shri Gadgil: There are many things in the report which are in favour of the industries and the hon. Member did not quote them.

Shri Goenka: What I quoted was from the Tariff Board Report. What more do you want?

Shri Gadgil: Then the suggestion was made that this was in the interests of big manufacturers. Sir, when a duty is levied, it does not merely go to help the big manufacturer, but it goes to help the industry as such.

Then my hon. friend Shri Goenka made a somewhat excited speech. Sir, I am grateful to you for intervening at a certain stage and preventing further reference to a particular incident, relating to caustic soda and soda ash. My friend said that protection is given not on merit but on influence. To the extent to which this is a reflection on the House, it is for the House to consider; but to the extent to which it is a reflection on the Government I want to deny it with all the force I have got at my command.

Hon. Members of the House are well aware of the procedure followed in all such cases. When an industry asks for protection, the matter is referred by Government to the Tariff Board. Then an enquiry is held and an opportunity is given to every industry concerned, to the consumers, the manufacturers and so on to state their position. Then the Tariff Board makes a report. That report is considered by the Commerce Ministry and other Ministries concerned. Their recommendations, is so far as they relate to the recommendations of the Tariff Board in any particular industry, are placed before the Government and the Government accepts them in a modified form or rejects them partly and accepts them partly. Then, in terms of the Government decision, a Bill is introduced and the matter comes up before this House. It is not something done in a hush-hush manner or in a manner in which, as suggested, personal influences can play any part. Here is the House considering such questions keenly and vigilantly and critically, denouncing the Government on occasions. At any rate it is impossible to accuse this House of being affected by personal influences or pressure from groups. I can only say, Sir, to put it mildly, it is for you to decide the correctness of the remarks made by the hon. Member. I may, however, say that they were certainly irresponsible.

The hon. Member then referred to the protection given to soda ash and other things. I want to inform him that there was no delay on the part of the Government.

Shri Goenka: I rise to a point of order. Is the hon. Minister right in referring...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will the hon. Minister resume his seat?

Shri Goenka: Sir, is the hon. Minister right in referring to a subject on which discussion was stopped by you? I would have placed facts and figures before the House and conclusively established that the Government did not carry out the duty imposed upon them. But, Sir, you in your discretion decided that I should not refer to those things. That being so, is it right on the part of the Minister to reply to it? I was not allowed to mention or refer to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I ruled that that matter was irrelevant. The hon. Minister should not refer to it.

Shri Gadgil: May I ask you in all humility, Sir, to permit me to say that the insinuation contained in the reference, to the extent to which it was made here, is absolutely incorrect. The Government are prepared to meet Mr. Goenka on this matter anywhere in any form whether here or outside.

You have ruled that this should not be referred to. I will not do so.

Some Hon. Members: Wait and see?

Shri Gadgil: Then, in the course of his speech Shri Goenka said: "Here are the recommendations of the Tariff Board. Suddenly the Government imposed a ban on the import of all textile machinery".

Shri Goenka: Not of textile machinery, but only on ring frames.

Shri Gadgil: He will find from the report itself that import control was there long before the recommendations of the Tariff Board came to the hands of the Government.

Shri Goenka: Will the hon. Minister show me a single instance in which a blanket ban has been imposed on any capital machinery needed by the country, except in this case?

Shri Gadgil: Will the hon. Member tell me whether there was any situation in any country similar to that in which this country found itself a few months ago? The circumstances of each case governed the action initiated by the Government.

Shri Goenka: And this is the only case of its kind.

Shri Gadgil: No, Sir. Not only this. The hon. Minister Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee gave instances where import licenses were freely issued for the replacement of old and dilapidated machinery. In so far as the matter relates to ring frames the question is under consideration and I can assure the House that when the Government are so anxious to help the textile industry they will never act in a manner prejudicial to it. That is a simple matter which an ordinary man with commonsense can look into.

Shri Goenka: But here are the facts.

Shri Gadgil: They have been misinterpreted by you. I very much regret to have to say so.

Shri Goenka: I challenge that statement.

Shri Gadgil: Yes, you can.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let there be no cross-references.

Shri Gadgil: Then, Sir, another speaker, Shri Velayudhan stated that there should be no protection, whereas I find from the Order Paper that he himself has suggested an amendment that from 20 per cent. it should be reduced to 19 per cent. It does not need any reply.

Shri R. Velayudhan (Travancore-Cochin): Sir, I am going to withdraw that amendment.

Shri Gadgil: Anyway, you gave the amendment. That indicated the trend of your mind then.

An Hon. Member: He has become wiser.

Shri Gadgil: I do not know that.

Then, there was another very good speech by Mr. Bhagat and it had all the characteristics of a man who has just left the university portals, great enthusiasm for theory, etc. He said that this is not in the moral interests of this country, that this is not consistent with our international commitments in this respect. I want him to tell me, so far as the moral aspect is concerned, whether there is any country in the world today which is fully wedded to the policy of free trade.

An Hon. Member: Not one.

Shri Gadgil: Every country in the world has developed its industries behind tariff walls and under the shell of protection, and if any one of them today pleads for free trade, free exchange of goods, it is a case of:

सौ चूहे खा के बिल्ली चली हज को।

"Having eaten a hundred rats, the cat is going to *Haj*."

Having been industrially developed, it is easy for those countries to preach the doctrine of free trade to other countries. If India is to quickly develop industrially, I do not think it will be in the interests of this country to adopt the policy of free trade under the guise of being internationally wise. I think we have had too much internationalism already.

Shri Sondhi: Far too much.

Shri Gadgil: May be according to you.

An Hon. Member: What about you?

Shri Gadgil: Wait and see. So far as our international commitments are concerned, Sir, the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, speaking of the objectives for which this has been framed, says:

"Realizing the aims set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, particularly the attainment of the higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development, envisaged in Article 55 of that Charter."

That is the aim.

Let us imagine what would happen, if we remove protection today. Industry after industry will collapse, although the consumer will get for some time to come articles at a lower price, but the consequent unemployment and the complete disorganisation of our economy which has been built up by this policy of discriminating protection will be catastrophic. Even our acceptance of the Final Act to the extent to which it has been done does not preclude or prevent us from giving protection to our industries under article 13. That article says:

"The members recognise that special Governmental assistance may be required to promote the establishment, development or reconstruction of particular industries or branches of agriculture, and that in appropriate circumstances the grant of such assistance in the form of protective measures is justified."

Now, so far as this point that our international commitments will stand in our way if we adopt this particular Bill, is concerned, I think I have shown sufficiently to the House that it is not valid.

Then, he gave certain figures. He said that the cost of production in India of starch is Rs. 821·37 per ton, while that of the imported stuff is Rs. 785 per ton. The fact is, as will be clear from the report itself, that the landed cost per cwt. is Rs. 34-1-2, while the price of the indigenous stuff is Rs. 41-1-1. The difference is about Rs. 6/15/-, which is about 20 per cent. This, he says, is a small difference, and that with a little more efficiency, with a little sounder management, this could be made up. It is not so. Similarly, he has been rather incorrect in giving the figures so far as ring frames are concerned. He said that the price of the indigenous ring is about 25,000. It is actually Rs. 25,600, and the landed cost *ex* duty of the imported rings is Rs. 24,803, a difference of about 8 per cent. Then, he said that protection had become a craze. It is not so. There are so many industries and all of them are not protected, but I quite realise and appreciate the point made by my young friend that this protection should not be done in an isolated, disintegrated manner, that it should be planned and under that plan, every industry should be considered, our resources should be listed, our demands should be listed, our current and capital needs should be adjusted. Situated as we are after the partition, we have to consider whether one acre, if it is utilised for jute, instead of paddy, will give us better economic results, will give us a better economic pattern. All these are points which I do agree and concede are not to be considered, discussed and decided in an isolated manner. These must form part of one integrated, unified plan, and the House is well aware of the fact that Government are taking steps towards that end.

Then, Sir, I do not want to refer to the speeches of my hon. friends, Mr. Biswanath Das and Mr. Himmatsingka. As usual, they have been extremely balanced and reasonable.

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): As usual?

Shri Sidhva: "Extremely balanced" he said.

Shri Gadgil: Then Mr. Sinha from Bihar assured us that one district will give as much maize as we require, and I have not the slightest doubt that his offer will be made the best use of by the Government of India.

Shri Sondhi: Will he deliver the goods?

Shri Gadgil: Then, so far as my friend, Mr. Chaturbhai Shah is concerned, he testified to the quality of the textile machinery produced in the Indian factories. Mills after mills—mills in Coimbatore even—have testified to the superior quality of these goods. Now, I am reading for the benefit of the House in general and my friend, Mr. Goenka, in particular.

"A number of cotton mills located in different parts of the country have, however, testified that the ring frames manufactured by the Textile Machinery Corporation, Calcutta, are as good as the imported ones. The management of the Victoria Mills, Ltd., Bombay, for instance states that the Texmaco ring frame is as good as any of foreign make and that the quality and quantity of yarn produced on this ring frame are very satisfactory and that all parts are strong and well made. The managing agents of the Vasanta Mills Ltd., Coimbatore, state as follows: 'We are running this (Texmaco) frame at the same speed at which the other frames of English make are working in our factory and we are glad to report that the production obtained on the new frame on 19s count is exactly the same as obtained on other imported ring frames. The machine is running very smoothly and we are very much satisfied about its performance and the results given.'"

The Jehangir Vakil Mills, Ahmedabad, the Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills, Moradabad and I should say 30 mills have testified to it. Besides, three representatives of the Textile Association of India, who are the respective spinning masters and three representatives of the Textile Association of India, who are the respective spinning masters in three cotton mills in Ahmedabad, visited the works in March 1949. These six textile experts from the two largest centres of the cotton textile industry in India inspected the different sections of the works and examined the process of manufacture; one of them Mr. G. A. Gidwani has stated:

"Texmaco is manufacturing the machines in a most scientific manner conforming to the engineering standards of tolerances in the parts. The system of routine testing, the progress department and the division of labour have convinced me that the Texmaco is not only following the latest methods in the manufacture of its machinery, but is also adopting the modern trend in workshop practice to ensure maximum efficiency of quantity and quality of the product."

A second representative, Mr. R. T. Aminbhavi, Spinning Master and Factory Manager, Nutan Mills, Ahmedabad, has stated:

"The entire process of manufacture of the ring frame with all its various components is very carefully planned and a battery of precision machines laid out for the purpose. What impresses one most is the tool room where very accurate tools, jigs and gauges are first manufactured. A very high standard of accuracy and efficiency in the process of manufacture is maintained all through. Every component is very carefully tested and checked before it is finally passed.....After having the experience of the erection and working of a number of ring frames manufactured abroad. I can confidently say that the Texmaco ring frame is in no way inferior in its functions and productivity."

I do not want to quote any further, but if the Tariff Board has said that it is fairly satisfactory, it deliberately made an under-statement for the simple reason that in order to give additional argument for protection, this was necessary and when you see the data here (*interruption*) as given by the Board in its report, when those who are experts in the line—not those who merely talk about it in the newspapers or on the floor of this House—when those experts, not only by merely seeing, but actually using it for a fairly long period of time, come to the conclusion that they are the best, I think, I would agree with their views rather than agree with the views of my hon. friend, Mr. Goenka with whom I agree on many other points.

Shri Goenka: What about Mr. Ramalingam Chettiar?

Shri Gadgil: I will be able to say from the report itself that the Vasanta Mills, Coimbatore, themselves wanted the local product. Mr. Chettiar was not averse but his manager was against Indian product and he may have his own prejudices and he may not like to use it. This is a matter of personal choice.

An Hon. Member: Between the Master and the Manager.

Shri Gadgil: Yes, Sir.

Then, we have in our hon. Mr. Chaturbhai Shah a man from Ahmedabad who has first-hand knowledge. He also endorses the fact that the products manufactured in India are of the best type.

The hon. Mr. Pant—he is not here—said: "Do not give to individuals: Give to the industry". That is exactly the object and as I stated in the initial stages it may be that individuals stand to gain but in the long run it is the country and the community. Sir, I remember and, I am sure, you may also be remembering that years ago when the question of co-ordinating the bus transport with the railway transport came before the predecessor of this House, the view expressed was that we have nothing to do with the railways, let them go to dogs, and it was I, Sir, who pleaded that it was a potential national asset, for the time being it might be under the management of persons whom we did not like. I want to say the same thing today, that some of the industries which are highly essential may be under the management of individuals who do not behave as we desire them to behave, but let us understand it clearly that tomorrow or the day after tomorrow the whole thing is going to be worked, controlled and managed in a manner which will be in the best interests of the country and if I am asked by the hon. Mr. Pant to nationalise. I shall certainly do so, but I can't nationalise a corpse, a scrap. If I do not give protection now for a period of one or two or three years, then by that time what will be left will be a mere scarp and a corpse. That I do not want to nationalise. Let the fruit ripen and when it is ripe, I think, we all know how to grab it. We shall certainly do it. Therefore, the main question is are we or are we not going to give protection to an industry which is essential for the life of the community, no matter that certain individuals running that industry do not behave as we desire? That is of secondary consideration. You can certainly make a provision to see that those things are properly managed and because if you build a house the thief will come, are you not going to build the house at all? There is a saying in Marathi:

'का न सदन बांधावे बीले घुशांत घूं करतीस ?'

"We must not say that we are not going to build the house because the rats and other reptiles will make holes in it and serpents will remain there."

Is that the right attitude? That is for the House to decide. With all humility, with equal concern for the consumer, I respectfully submit that the small measure of protection that we are proposing in the case of the textile machinery for the first time and continuance with a slight modification in the case of the starch industry, is fair to the community, is fair to the industry and absolutely necessary for our ideal, namely, greater industrialization of the country. Sir, I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Shri Gadgil: I beg to move:

"That in clause 1, for the words, brackets and figures 'the Indian Tariff (Third Amendment) Act, 1949' the words, brackets and figures, 'the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1950' be substituted."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That in clause 1, for the words, brackets and figures 'the Indian Tariff (Third Amendment) Act, 1949' the words, brackets and figures, 'the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1950' be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The motion was negatived.

Shri Gadgil: I beg to move:

"That for the Enacting Formula, the following be substituted :

'BE it enacted by Parliament as follows :—' ".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That for the Enacting Formula, the following be substituted :

'BE it enacted by Parliament as follows :—' ".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Shri Gadgil: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed.".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform hon. Members that the meeting fixed for Saturday, the 18th February, 1950, for the transaction of the private Members' Business has been cancelled and that the House will instead sit for the transaction of private Members' Business on Saturday, the 25th February, 1950. The List of Business for the 18th February, 1950, will operate as the List of Business for the 25th February, 1950.

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradash): Including questions, Sir?

An Hon. Member: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, I rule that the Questions should also be there. I do not want that hon. Members should be deprived of the opportunity of asking their questions; inasmuch as there are no questions on the 25th the questions for the 18th will come up on that day.

The House then adjourned for Lunch till Half-Past Two of the Clock.

The House re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ADMINISTRATION OF EVACUEE PROPERTY BILL.

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri Mohan Lal Saksena): Sir, I may be permitted to apologize to you, and to the House, for not being in my seat when you were pleased to call out my name before Lunch. I was in the House, and I was led to believe that the debate on the previous Bill would go on till the Lunch hour. Still, I had left word with my friends here that as soon as the Minister in charge of the Bill had finished his reply on the motion for consideration I might be informed, and as soon as I received word I came; but I found that the House had been adjourned. So I hope you and the House will excuse me for the absence.

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): Was he not informed by the Whip or Deputy Whip?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not quite graceful to pursue the matter after what the hon. Minister has stated.

Shri Kamath: I do not want to pursue it, but only for the sake of information I asked.

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the administration of evacuee property and for certain matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

While making this motion I may assure this House once again that the Government of India have as much concern about the question of evacuee property as any section in this House or outside. Further, that the Government of India attach very great importance to a speedy solution of this burning problem of the day, not only because it would help the rehabilitation of large numbers of displaced persons and relieve, to a large extent, human misery and suffering which has come in the wake of partition, but also because it will remove the constant source of irritation and mounting bitterness between India and Pakistan. Sir, the Government are also aware of the feelings of displaced persons on this question—feelings of disappointment and dissatisfaction, feelings of impatience and anger, feeling of exasperation and even of retaliation.

An Hon. Member: Not only displaced persons but also Members of the House.

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: Of course Members also. I may inform the House that the Government have taken particular care to consult the Standing Committee of this House and the representatives of the displaced persons before taking important decisions in connection with evacuee property. They have also taken care to keep the public informed of the efforts made by the Government towards securing a solution of this problem. We have issued Press Statements and brochures, the latest being the one which gives an account of the efforts made by the Government since the partition, and which also brings out the different Agreements and extracts from the relevant proceedings of different Conferences. I am sure the hon. Members must have read this brochure. Any disinterested person who reads it will come to the one conclusion that the only solution of this problem is a settlement on a government to government basis

[Shri Mohan Lal Seksena]

of this question. Notwithstanding the charges which have been repeated by the spokesmen of the other side in Pakistan and abroad that we have committed breaches by extending the Evacuee Property law to other Provinces which were not included in the 'agreed areas'. I am sure that anybody who reads the brochure will come to the conclusion that these charges are baseless.

If I may briefly give the history of the Evacuee Property law; it was immediately after the partition, that is on the 17th of August 1947, that the Prime Ministers of the two Dominions met and they agreed upon the exchange of population of East Punjab and West Punjab. A few days later they met and agreed that they should appoint Custodians in the two Provinces for taking charge of the property of those persons who had left. And an assurance was specifically given that those persons who had taken unauthorised possession of the properties of those who had left would not be recognised and that the title and the interests of the evacuees would be maintained intact. Immediately after that it was Pakistan which enacted the Evacuee Property Ordinance. A few days later it was enacted in East Punjab. The same Evacuee Property law was enacted in C.P., U.P. and other States. It is therefore not correct to say that there was no Evacuee Property law before June 1949. The position is that we had not enacted a Central law and we felt the necessity of a Central law only after the Karachi Conference in January, 1949, when we found that the definition of "evacuee" in the different Provinces and States of India varied. For instance, under the Punjab Evacuee Ordinance an "evacuee" meant a person who had left the State; in the Evacuee Property Act of Bombay it meant a person who had left the province because of the fear of disturbances in the Province of Bombay; while the policy of the Government of India had been that whoever had not left India would not be treated as an evacuee and his property would be restored. Therefore, we tried at the Karachi Conference in January 1949 to get an agreed definition of "evacuee". It will appear from the proceedings that we pressed for it, but the Pakistan Government would not agree. Even then we thought that so far as we are concerned we must do the right and we did it. It was then that we felt that there must be a uniform law for the whole country. But we found that we did not have the powers to do so. We were, therefore, advised that we must request all the Provincial Governments and State Governments to pass Ordinances similar to the one we would enact in Delhi and other Centrally-administered areas. We asked the Provincial and State Governments to empower, by special Resolutions of their Legislatures, the Central Government to enact laws for the administration of Evacuee Property. Later on in July we convened a Conference of the leaders of displaced persons, and at this Conference it was recommended to us that the Government of India might move for the amendment of the Constitution and make administration of evacuee property and Evacuee Property law a concurrent subject, so that the Government of India could enact for the whole of the country. Immediately steps were taken to that end and the Constitution was amended, and it was in October that the present Bill, which is before the House was promulgated in the form of an Ordinance.

So the hon. Members will see that it is altogether false to accuse the Government of India that they enacted this Evacuee Property legislation in Provinces and areas which were not included in the "agreed areas". As I have said and as has been stated more than once on behalf of the Government of India, the "agreed areas" meant only such areas where sales and exchange were permitted by the two Governments and no more. Even from the proceedings of the Conference it will appear that the Government of Pakistan were prepared to allow sale and exchange of property in other parts of the country

not within the agreed areas, but they wanted it to be confined only to government servants, to which we did not agree. We knew that the Government servants had already benefited. Those who had opted out had gone knowing full well the consequences of their act and therefore we did not want to give the benefit of this special agreement only to the Government servants. For anyone to say that he was not aware of the existence of the evacuee property law outside those areas or that this special enactment on our part was a breach of any agreement, is altogether baseless. As I have often said: while the motto of our State is *Satyameva Jayate*, on the other side the motto seems to be that falsehood, by repetition, gets the *imprimatur* of truth.

May I also inform the House in all humility that so far as I am concerned, I have taken interest in this question since the day when it was finally decided that there would be partition, and my friends Shri Deshbandhu Gupta and Dr. Bakshi Tekchand will bear out that I had initiated talks and consultations on this question. I had waited in deputation on the members of the Partition Council in order to try to incorporate a provision by which the Governments of the two countries may be made responsible for the maintenance and protection of the property of such nationals of theirs as chose, or were compelled, to migrate from one Dominion to another. I have all along tried to do my bit and I have tried to keep in touch with public opinion on this question.

Sir, then the question naturally arises: why so much of divergence between the views of the spokesmen of the Government and the spokesmen of the displaced persons? Why so much dissatisfaction against the Government? I may say, as I have already stated, that I am fully aware of the views of the displaced persons and that it is but natural that there should be impatience and even resentment at the sight of so much human misery and suffering. I know that even an amiable friend and peaceful person like Bakshi Tek Chand becomes so bitter and even personal, if I may be pardoned for saying so, when talking on this question. Then again, I know that when people see that those persons who were responsible for this partition, who were responsible in a way for bringing so much misery and suffering, are still in the full enjoyment of their property while these displaced persons are down and out, they are bound to be angry. Again, when they see that not only these people, but their relations as well, are enjoying the property which these displaced persons have left behind, when they see them in full enjoyment of such property while they themselves are in the streets, it is but human that they should entertain the feelings which they do. Again, they know that after 2½ years of protrated negotiations, no tangible results have been achieved nor is there any prospect of any immediate settlement of this question. They not only get disappointed but often desperate. The Government has taken note of all this, but still may I inform the House that Governments do not act and react as individuals? They have to take into consideration the over-all effect of a particular move—its effect not only in one part of the country but throughout it. Therefore, while working out a policy in regard to a particular question they have to see that it fits in with the over-all policy of the Government. There is one more cause for this divergence of views. That is that there are interested parties and leaders who are out to fish in troubled waters and to make capital out of it; they want to stage a comeback by exploiting this human suffering and misery of our displaced countrymen. Therefore, they try to explain it in their own way. Either they would say that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is more careful about his international reputation than of the interests of the displaced persons in this country, or they would say he is influenced by this association or that, by this group of persons or the other. But they forget that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has for this very cause risked his life; he has worked in the streets of Delhi to quell communal disturbances, and in this very cause the Father of the Nation lost his life.

Shri R. C. Upadhyaya (Rajasthan): To save Muslims, not Hindus.

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I am sorry I could not hear that. As I said, these people try to explain, why the "Iron man" of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, does not come to their rescue. They feel that he is silent perhaps out of regard or affection for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Some of them feel that perhaps he would be able to get a speedier settlement of the question.

Shri Kamath: What is the implication of all this, Sir?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: There is no implication. I say that all this is being mentioned in the Press every day. Therefore, I am trying to reply to it. There is no implication and no aspersion—I am only trying to explain. Sir, we know what stuff Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is made of. We know that for the sake of duty he could ignore even the affection for his dead wife. We know of the incident that while he was working in the Court he got a telegram conveying the sad news of the death of his wife; he simply pocketed it and went on with his arguments. So, he is not the man who will allow affection or regard to come in the way of the discharge of his duty. If there were any radical or fundamental difference between the policy that is followed by the Government and himself, he would be the last man to sit silent. Lastly, Sir, it is said that the Government wants to be charitable at the expense of the displaced persons. That is not true, but as I have stated we are guided by our principles. Even when the Father of the Nation was alive, even when we knew that Pakistan was helping the invasion of Kashmir, Government did not hesitate to give Pakistan the fifty-five crores of rupees most of which might have been used in carrying on the operations.

Shri Tyagi (Uttar Pradesh): Do not remind us of your generosity that way. We do not agree with you.

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: You may not agree, but these are the facts. Our master, the Father of the Nation, taught us that not only must our goal be laudable but we must also attach equal importance to the means of achieving that goal, that is, we must be fair and must do the right thing, irrespective of what others say or do to us.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Bihar): But we mst understand what is right.

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: Lastly, it is said that perhaps a more vigorous policy would have been followed and things would have moved differently if there were another Minister from amongst the displaced persons. I can only say that, personally, I would welcome a change, if not for anything, at least to give satisfaction to those friends who feel that things would move differently or with greater speed.

Shri Kamath: Change in what?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: After all, I cannot explain what the hon. Member cannot understand. It is obvious.

Shri Kamath: If he is so vague, Sir, that I cannot understand, it is not my fault.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister need not be interrupted at every stage.

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I want to assure the displaced persons that there are no two greater friends of theirs than Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I know that they are doing their best to get a speedy solution of this problem, and if they are not able to show results, it is not for lack of concern or interest on their part.

Now, I come to the provisions of this Bill. We enacted on the 18th of October 1949 an Ordinance, which we seek, by this Bill, to make a law. In the Ordinance, hon. Members will see that we had made certain changes in the provisions of a previous Ordinance enacted in June 1949. There was a good deal of dissatisfaction among the displaced persons. It was felt that we had liberalised the provisions in favour of the evacuees. I may inform the House that it was not so. Because of certain provisions, it was felt that Government's idea was to rope in persons whom we did not want to rope in. Our idea was only to rope in such persons as had acquired interest in evacuee property in Pakistan and were also enjoying the benefits of citizenship in India. We wanted to rope in those persons, but in certain cases we also wanted to rope in even those persons whose relations had acquired evacuee property in Pakistan. It was felt that we must make this clear. While it was our effort not to allow any person who had acquired interest in evacuee property in Pakistan to enjoy his property here, we did not want that simply because the relation of a person had enjoyed or had taken lease or had been allowed evacuee property in Pakistan, he or she should be deprived of his or her property in India. You know what happened. For lack of proper understanding of the implications of the Ordinance, action was taken against some persons and later, when the new Ordinance was enacted, it was withdrawn. So, it was felt that we had liberalised the provisions. But it was not so. Our idea was that we must only take action against those who had acquired the benefit of evacuee property in Pakistan.

After the introduction of the Bill, a number of amendments were made, but it could not come before the Constituent Assembly (Legislative). Therefore, I had consultations with the authors of the amendments, and accepted some amendments. There were certain lacunae which were detected later and which we wanted to rectify. So we had to enact an amending Ordinance, which was passed in January last. Hon. Members will see that, while the object all along was that the definition of 'evacuee' should apply to all cases pending at that time, it was held that this was not so. Therefore, by the amending Ordinance, we have clarified the position and the definition of 'evacuee' will now, as given in the October Ordinance, apply to all cases pending at that time.

It was also provided in the Ordinance that the large number of persons who were occupying evacuee property but on whom there was no onus to give information to the Custodian about it, should now do it. Necessary provision was made throwing the onus upon them and failure to do so was made punishable.

Then again, in the older Ordinance as also in the Ordinance of Pakistan, the provision was that the property could be taken over without previous notice and it was for the person affected to file an objection. We have now provided that no property could be taken over without giving notice and without a preliminary enquiry.

Then again, in the previous Ordinance the provision was that the orders passed by the Assistant Custodian were appealable to the Custodian. After that, there was no other appeal. It must be admitted that this is not a regular law. This is an emergency law and we have to make emergency provisions We cannot make provision for regular appeals and for the judicial procedure we would like to follow ordinarily. Therefore, we have provided that wherever property is taken over, an appeal from the order of the Custodian or Assistant Custodian will lie to the District Judge—not District Judge in the regular course, but District Judge specially nominated for the purpose. We have also provided for review of the order by the Custodian General and wherever the Custodian General feels it necessary, he can refer the matter to the High Court or apply for a review of the order passed by the District Judge.

[Shri Mohan Lal Saksena]

Now, as regards the amendments that have been moved, I find that one amendment is for reference to a Select Committee. I think I have had greater opportunity of discussing the different amendments with the authors than I would have had in the case of a Select Committee. I thought we might proceed to the consideration straightaway and accept such amendments as we may be able to agree upon. There are certain amendments, I am glad to inform the House, about which agreement has been reached and I hope, in view of this, considerable time of the House will be saved.

In the end, I would like to tell the House that while it will be the constant endeavour of Government to rehabilitate displaced persons, we will never try to do so at the expense of the interests of displaced persons or evacuees, as is being done in Pakistan. They have passed a law by which they can take over whatever evacuee property is left over by the non-Muslims in Pakistan and utilise it for purposes of rehabilitation. In India even if we take over property for purposes of rehabilitation, we pay for it. We do not take it as is being done in Pakistan.

One other point which I want to emphasise is that even if the Pakistan Government had carried out at least a part of the agreement, that is, if they had remitted to the owners whatever rents they were realising in Pakistan, I am sure there would not have been so much of bitterness as there is today. According to the Agreement, both of us had agreed to set up joint assessment boards for assessing the values of agricultural and urban property. Now, I may inform the House that the Deputy Minister in charge of Refugees there had the cheek to write to us that the property left by the Muslims in India was much more than the property left by the Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan. My only reply to him is that the best course for us to adopt is to assess the value of the properties straightaway.

As I have said over and over again, it is not the delay which has taken place in the settlement of this issue that matters. Whether we try to assess the claims of millions of displaced persons ourselves or through a joint board or through some other machinery, some delay is bound to take place. It is inevitable. But we feel that while we are proceeding with the assessment, the displaced persons in the two countries, should get their income from their properties. Even today we are prepared to remit the rents we have recovered. In fact, we have been blamed for remitting the incomes which we were realising. But we wanted to carry out the agreement in the true spirit.

Now some of our Muslim friends feel that because we were not very strict in the imposition of the Evacuee Property law earlier, we should not be strict now. After all this law has been enacted in the general interests of the evacuees. Our role is that of trustees and even now if we have decided to use part of this income, it is not because we want to appropriate it. We know that the value of property left by Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan is much more than the property left by Muslims who have gone to Pakistan. We have got all the accounts ready and any day we are prepared to exchange them with Pakistan. But, Pakistan, I am sorry to say, does not wish us even to refer to this question.

Shri Sondhi (Punjab): But what is your solution?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I know that the present state of things cannot last long. Things must improve. It may pay a robber or a grabber to benefit for some time, but ultimately he will have to give up his grabbing. I say that things cannot go on like this for long. But what can be the other remedy? The other remedy can only be resort to war. But is not war a more costly affair than this? Besides it would lead to commotion, disturbance or trouble in the

country. Even then, I say in the interests of the displaced persons themselves it is much more necessary that there should be peace in the country. Even if there is trouble for one day in the city of Delhi, I think our displaced persons stand to lose much more than others.

Shri Sondhi: You had peace for all these days. What have you done?

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I think things would have been worse if there had been no peace. Anyway, I do not want to argue at random. If the hon. Member has any solution to the problem, he is entirely at liberty to suggest it. After all, as I said, any policy that we have to pursue must fit in with the overall policy of the Government. The hon. Member is fully aware of the overall policy of the Government and if he does not approve of the overall policy of the Government, there is only one course open and he is welcome to take that course.

In the end, I will not refer to what Pandit Nehru has said, or what Mahatma Gandhi has said. I will cite only a few words from the great *rishi*, and seer of India—Shri Arobindo—in whom we all take pride. He says:

"It is no longer towards division and difference that we should turn our minds, but on unity, union, even oneness necessary for the pursuit and realisation of common ideals."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the administration of evacuee property and for certain matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

There is an amendment standing in the name of Master Nandlal that the consideration of the Bill be postponed for one year. I would, in the first instance, like to know what his reasons for this amendment are.

मास्टर नन्द लाल : मैंने बड़े गौर से माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब की तकरीर को सुना और यह भी उनकी ज़बान से निकला सुना कि उन्होंने इस बिल के बनाने से पहले शरणार्थियों की मुख्तलिफ हस्तियों से इसके बारे में पूछ लिया था।

Master Nand Lal (Punjab): I heard the hon. Minister's speech with great attention and also heard him say that he had consulted various personages of the displaced persons before drafting this Bill.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Punjab): On a point of order, Sir. It should be ascertained from the hon. Member whether he actually wants to move the amendment at all. If he wants to move it, let him move it first and then speak on it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have asked the hon. Member before he formally moves it, on what grounds he is prepared to substantiate it. Ordinarily such motions are dilatory motions and it is open to the Chair to reject them. Therefore, it is not necessary that the Chair should wait until he moves the formal motion.

The hon. Member may go on. Let there not be a speech. Let the grounds be stated specifically one after the other.

मास्टर नन्द लाल : इस बिल में यह जो तारीफ रखी गई है .....

Master Nand Lal: This definition which has been provided in this Bill.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member can speak in English he may do so.

Master Nand Lal: But I want to speak in Hindi.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Assam): May I draw your attention, Sir, to the fact that some of us have doubts whether the hon. Member is going to move his motion or not. He is rather fluent in English.

Master Nand Lal: I am not moving the motion, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then there is the motion of Shri J. R. Kapoor.

Shri J. R. Kapoor (Uttar Pradesh): I do not propose to move it. With your permission I will speak on the motion already moved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then there is the motion of Shri N. S. Jain on the Order Paper.

Shri N. S. Jain (Uttar Pradesh): I do not move it. I will speak on the motion before the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no guarantee that every Member who has given notice of a motion will get an opportunity to speak on the motion. General discussion on the motion will now go on.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: I am not moving the amendment standing in my name to the effect that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee, because the purpose of that amendment is being virtually served by the informal talks which the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill is having with those hon. Members who have given notice of amendments and also with those others who are interested in the Bill. I hope and trust that during the course of the discussion on this Bill this practice will be continued and that before we reach the final stage we shall be able to enact a law which will satisfy not only every section of this House, but also everbody in the country.

Sir, I would in this connection like to congratulate the hon. Minister of State for Rehabilitation for the very enlightening speech just delivered by him. We have also had the benefit of a very detailed and informing brochure on this subject which was distributed to every one of us over a fortnight ago. The hon. Minister's speech and the brochure have given us very useful information and led us easily to the conclusion that while our Government have all along been very eager and anxious to arrive at a solution of this problem on a fair and equitable basis, and they have been offering to the Pakistan Government very generous terms so that this vexed question might be satisfactorily settled, yet in spite of all that, the Pakistan Government have at no stage been in a mood to come to a settlement. Sir, we find that many conferences have been held from time to time both at the Secretariat level and at Ministerial level. And, though at one stage it appeared that the Secretaries of both the Dominions had been able to find out a satisfactory solution of this question later it transpired that the Pakistan Government, finding that that solution would mean the Pakistan Government compensating this Government to a very large extent, did not agree to the solution suggested by the Secretaries of both the countries. At Ministerial stage the negotiations have been carried on on behalf of the Government of India by Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar whose fair-mindedness is very well-known and his reputation for it stands very high all over and about which he is justly proud as was evident from his speech on the Bill relating to the expulsion of immigrants in Assam. Sir, we could not have had a better negotiator than Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar. His sweet reasonableness always dispels opposition, his winning manners command respectful attention and his tactful way of handling any situation with a view to arrive at a satisfactory solution of any problem to the parties concerned is well-known. (*Shri Kamath*: Oh!). But even he has failed. The reasonableness of our cause has failed.

Even the justice of our cause has failed. All the tact and persuasiveness of Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar have failed. When even he, even such as he has failed in his attempts at solving this problem, we may rest assured, none else could succeed. It may appear that this compliment of mine to Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyanger is extraordinary and may not be convincing to my hon. friend Shri Kamath who exclaims 'Oh'. There is hardly any one else in this House who would dispute the absolute justification for the compliment I have paid.

Shri Sondhi: Has he failed?

Shri J. R. Kapoor: There is no doubt about it; he has failed. The mere fact that this legislation is before us and the fact that we are called upon to convert it into a sort of permanent legislation is proof of the fact that his efforts have so far failed. If he had succeeded, there would not have been any need for this difficult and delicate legislation. Therefore, when a person such as he has failed, we should not think that this question is likely to be solved in a peaceful and equitable manner with the Pakistan Government. While my hon. friend Shri Sondhi may still think that a solution of this problem is possible by negotiation, I would like to know if there is any other Member who holds that view?

Shri Sondhi: I only wanted to know whether he has failed. Then I would submit, Sir, that the Government may pursue its efforts in this direction and continue its negotiations with the Pakistan Government just to see if at any stage a peaceful settlement is possible.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: But I would submit, Sir, let us not, let not this Government build its hope on such a probability.

An Hon. Member: Why not?

Shri J. R. Kapoor: Because I for one am certain—and I hope the overwhelming majority of the Members of this House are certain—that it is no use building hopes on such a probability or even possibility. I am sure all of us are convinced that such a solution is not possible; and why? Even the Government, according to the brochure which they have circulated to us, seems to be clear on this point that the Pakistan Government is determined not to solve this question by negotiation and by any peaceful method. May I, Sir, draw the attention of the House to Chapter ten of the brochure where in paragraph 15 we find it is stated that the Pakistan Government's reply to the real point at issue is as follows: The very words of the Pakistan Government are quoted herein.

"The Government of Pakistan have repeatedly stressed their inability to come to a settlement on evacuee property claims on a Governmental basis."

They have said so categorically that they are not agreeable to the solution of this question on a governmental basis. This by itself shows that they do not want to settle this question at all. Perhaps the implication of this would be that there is no obstacle in the way of a solution of this problem on a lower basis, and that individuals can carry on their efforts for the sale or exchange of their property in the two countries. With regard to that, we also find it very definitely stated in the brochure in the concluding portion of paragraph ten:—

"In July 1949, however, the Pakistan Government issued an Ordinance forbidding all transactions in evacuee property or the property of intending evacuees, thus virtually repudiating the only operative clause of the Karachi Agreement of January 1949."

So, Sir, they are neither prepared to solve this question on a governmental basis, nor are they prepared to allow individuals who own property in Western Pakistan to sell or exchange their property. Therefore, the irresistible conclusion

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that has to be drawn is that they virtually mean to confiscate all the property which has been left in Western Pakistan by the non-Muslims who have migrated to this country. Not only that, the operation of these laws is being carried on in such a way that even those non-Muslims who are still in Western Pakistan are being compelled to leave that country. The property of these people, even though they are still living in Pakistan, is being, in a most arbitrary manner, declared as evacuee property, so that those people, finding themselves thrown out in the streets, have no alternative but to leave Western Pakistan and come over here. Not only that, Sir, we also find that it is stated in the brochure that in August 1949 the Pakistan Government prohibited the transfer even of movable property from Western Pakistan to this country. Therefore, it is apparent and quite clear—it must be apparent and quite clear to everybody—that the property of those non-Muslims who have come over to India has been practically forfeited and confiscated there and that the Pakistan Government is in no way prepared to arrive at a satisfactory and peaceful solution of this problem. Sir, why is it that they are not prepared to solve this question in a satisfactory manner? The reason is not far to seek. It is all to their advantage not to have a solution of this question at all. The property that our people have left over there is to the extent of about Rs. 2,000 crores, whereas the property which those who have gone over to Pakistan have left in India is valued at approximately not more than Rs. 600 crores, so that the property of those who have come over here from Pakistan is worth about Rs. 1,400 crores more, and if the Pakistan Government is agreeable to a solution of this question, obviously it would mean their paying us about Rs. 1,400 crores or even, if we are prepared to be generous to them, they will have to pay at least Rs. 1,000 crores, and this is the reason why they are in no mood to solve this question satisfactorily.

With this background, and under such circumstances we have to enact this legislation. It is a very difficult and delicate question that we have to deal with, but however delicate the question be, howsoever unpalatable the duty be, it has got to be faced with firmness but at the same time, without any bias, without any prejudice, without any malice against anybody. Sir, howsoever delicate the task may be, it has got to be faced brushing aside the delicacy and putting our hearts and soul into it, so that we may arrive at conclusions which, while they must protect the interests of our country, protect the interests of those who have come over to this country, must at the same time be not against the just interests of anybody else. The delicacy of this subject arises from the fact that only one section of the community who professes one particular religion, is affected by it. The fault, however, is not of the legislation. If this legislation in its result is going to affect only one particular section of the community, professing one particular faith, it is not because they profess that religion, but because of their conduct which renders them evacuees or intending evacuees. Therefore, I submit that if this fact is honestly realised, this obvious fact is clearly understood and realised, then nobody would have occasion to say that there is any communal colour about this legislation, and there need then be absolutely no cause for any communal excitement on this subject. We need not repeat that ours is a secular State. Ours is certainly a secular State. We have proved beyond doubt, we have convinced everybody in this country, that ours is a secular State, where all citizens of whatever faith they may be, will have absolutely equal treatment. Everybody will be treated alike irrespective of his caste, creed or his religious belief. We have stood on this principle ever, we have fought for it ever and we propose to stand by it ever. Let nobody in this country have the slightest or remotest apprehension that we shall now or hereafter do anything, enact any legislation, enact any provision, which will affect the interests of anybody in this country inequitably or unjustly, merely by reason of the fact that he professes any particular religion.

While, therefore, we stand by this and are determined always to stand by it, we have also got a duty to perform. We shall never be deterred from performing that duty merely by consideration that some people would unjustly accuse us of communal considerations. While we should be firm in our this attitude, we should also be firm and not be cowed by unjust and unfair criticism. We must do things with a clear conscience. Let us not be unnecessarily touchy at the slightest criticism being levelled against us that we are communal or this or that. Let us not immediately thereafter sit down and think that even though we perform our duty honestly and conscientiously, we are going to be dubbed as communalists, and, therefore, better not do it.

I would again repeat that while we shall always firmly and unhesitatingly stand by the principles of a secular state, we cannot at the same time afford to let slip any property which should in fairness be designated as "evacuee property" or property belonging to an intending evacuee. Let us also not forget one thing, Sir, that ultimately for the purpose of properly rehabilitating our refugees, those displaced persons, who have come over from Western Pakistan, we will have to fall back to a very large extent on the evacuee property in this country. The other day a motion was moved by my hon. friend, Sardar Hukam Singh, where it had been suggested that a rehabilitation tax might be imposed, so that the Government may by adopting that measure, have a certain amount of money to help it in paying compensation to the displaced persons even to the extent of eight annas in the rupee. That is not acceptable for the time being to the Government. I say, Sir, 'for the time being' because I still hope and trust that in due course of time the Government will see its way to revise its opinion and decision and will impose a rehabilitation tax. But even if the Government does agree to that, as I said the other day, it will not bring us any amount of money. Therefore, to compensate the refugees there are only two methods left to the Government, namely either to compensate the refugees from its own resources or fall back to the evacuee property. The present resources of the Government, as we all know, are not so big as to help them much in this direction and a peaceful settlement of this question, as I have already submitted should be ruled out. Therefore, ultimately the Government will have to fall back to a very great extent on the evacuee property in this country to compensate the refugees. Therefore we cannot afford to let slip from our hands any single property which can properly be designated as evacuee property or intending evacuee property. It is from this point of view that we should enact this law and we should analyse the provisions of this Bill from this point of view, and I submit that on analysing the various clauses of this Bill from this point of view, we find that it is not as it ought to be.

There are only three things that matter materially in this legislation. They are: Who is an evacuee? What is an Evacuee property? How that evacuee property is to be dealt with? These are the three questions that must be satisfactorily tackled. Unless these three questions are satisfactorily tackled, unless the word 'evacuee' is properly defined, unless 'evacuee property' is properly and comprehensively defined, and unless we make proper and effective provisions for dealing with the evacuee property, unless we do all these three things, this legislation will not serve the purpose, which it is enacted to serve. It is no use, Sir, having a legislation merely for the show of it. If we do mean to have a legislation to serve the purpose for which it is being intended, we must incorporate in it such provisions as may really and effectively serve the purpose.

Now, may I with your permission, refer in very brief outline the history of this legislation. The first Ordinance which the Central Government had enacted in this respect was in June 1949. Of course, there was some legislation in force in East Punjab and that was made applicable even to the Province of Delhi, but

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so far as other parts of the country were concerned, even which were under the Central Government, there was no legislation on this subject. So in June, the Central Government came out with an Ordinance on the subject. It was about June 1949. Even that Ordinance was not to the satisfaction of an overwhelming majority of the citizens of this country and was certainly not to the satisfaction of the displaced persons to protect whose interests that Ordinance had been enacted. There was a good deal of criticism levelled against it in the country all over. The Government, democratic and responsive as it is to public opinion, was good enough to call a conference of the representatives of the displaced persons and also of others who were interested in this subject. If I remember correctly, it was about July. The subject-matter of this Ordinance of June 1949 was thoroughly thrashed out in that conference. It was presided over by the hon. Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, who was ably assisted in the deliberations of that conference by his gallant, industrious and worthy lieutenant the hon. Shri Mohan Lal Saksena. Everyone of those persons who attended that conference, of course, excluding the official representatives and the two hon. Ministers were of unanimous view that the Ordinance of 1949 did not serve the purpose. It was much too liberal and that its provisions needed being intensified, particularly with regard to the definition of the terms "evacuee" and "evacuee property". I had also the privilege of attending that conference. It appeared to us then that the Government as represented by the two hon. Ministers was convinced of the propriety, justness and fairness of the criticism that had been levelled against that Ordinance and as a result of which they agreed to appoint a non-official Committee of a few members who were there and appointed my hon. friend Dr. Bakshi Tek Chand as its Chairman to go into the whole question and suggest in what way the Ordinance could be amended and suitably improved. That Committee suggested certain amendments and we were hoping that the Government would accept those amendments, or at least would accept some of them. But we had never even dreamt that the Government, rather than accepting those amendments or at least some of them, would even go back to make the June Ordinance even more liberal for the evacuees and the intending evacuees.

When in October 1949 the Central Government came out with an Ordinance and they extended it not only to the Centrally Administered areas but to the whole country, in view of the amendment of the Government of India Act whereby this subject came within the jurisdiction of the Central Government. This Bill today seeks to replace that Ordinance and it is practically the same as the Ordinance amended by the later Ordinance of 1950. While we were expecting that the June Ordinance would be so amended as to protect the interests of the refugees in a better way we found to our great disappointment and chagrin that it made the position still worse. I am reminded of a Hindi proverb which says:

Chaubeyji Banne Gae Chhabey,

Rah Gae Dubey Hi.

A *pandit* versed in four *Vedas* wanted to become versed in six but in his attempt he forgot two of the *Vedas* and thus reduced himself to one versed in only two *Vedas*. That is the position to which we have reduced ourselves. Our Government seems to take pride in this.

During his speech my hon. friend Mr. Saksena with a good deal of pride and enthusiasm said that they wanted to be fair, generous and equitable. I have no quarrel with him if he wants to be fair and just.....

Shri Sondhi: At whose expense?

Shri J. R. Kapoor: If a man wants to be fair and reasonable it should be so at whatever cost, including himself. But I am not prepared to agree with him that it is a matter of pride for the Central Government to have exhibited generosity in this respect. I will now answer Mr. Sondhi's question. They have been generous at the expense of the refugees and displaced persons.

Shri Sondhi: That is the point.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: Our Government often avers that it does not propose to act in the manner in which Pakistan Government acts. But who asked them to act in the manner in which the Pakistan Government acts? But let not their criterion be to know what the Pakistan Government does and do the reverse of it. In my childhood days I used to be told—I say it with due respect and apology to my Sikh friends—that when a Sikh was in doubt as to what is the proper thing for him to do, he would ask what a Muslim would do in the circumstances and knowing it he would immediately come to the decision that the right thing for him to do is to do the reverse of it. If our Government adopts this course of action, namely of doing the reverse of what the Pakistan Government does, it would be falling into a trap from which it wants to extricate itself. In one breath they say that their conduct would not be affected by Pakistan's conduct. Obviously it seems to me that they are wrong in that assertion for they are allowing their conduct to be affected by Pakistan's conduct, though in a negative form.

So our Government liberalised the law on the subject by its October Ordinance but what did Pakistan Government do? I am quoting from the brochure on Evacuee Property, page 62, where they say:

"The provisions of the Ordinance have been made stricter and any person can become an evacuee from Pakistan, even though he continues to live there and has never left the country, so long as a distant relative of his has gone to India."

That is the law in Pakistan. Any person would become an evacuee not only if he leaves the country, not only if he acquires any evacuee property here, but according to the statement in this pamphlet, even if a distant relation of his has gone over to India.

Further on the pamphlet says:

"No provision for appeal to any authorised court exists. It is no longer obligatory on the Custodian to notify the property he has taken over. Further, the onus of pointing out the property to the Custodian has been thrown upon its occupiers, and the property is supposed to vest in the Custodian from March 1, 1947."

An Hon. Member: From where is the hon. Member quoting?

Shri J. R. Kapoor: From the brochure supplied by Government to every hon. Member in this House.

Shri Hossain Imam (Bihar): Is it an official pamphlet?

Shri J. R. Kapoor: Yes.

Shri Sondhi: Cent per cent.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: Then our Government take credit for what they have done and it is stated in the pamphlet:

"We have made the law milder (in addition to doing many other things of which they may be proud in a similar manner) inasmuch as property does not automatically vest in the Custodian. A notice has to be served on the owner who is given full opportunity to defend his case before any property can be declared evacuee property."

The brochure further says: "The definition of 'evacuee' has also been made milder, and many persons who would have become evacuees under the older

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law (meaning the June Ordinance) will not be so regarded under the new definition", that is, the October Ordinance, which definition is intended to be kept intact in the present Bill also. Then it says "The action of the two Governments is an indication of how their minds work". Certainly it is so. The action of the Pakistan Government indicates the way their mind works. It indicates that they are taking every possible step, however obviously unjustified, inequitable and improper it be, to protect the interests of their State and the interests of those who have gone over from India to Pakistan. It also indicates the way in which the mind of our Government is working—the way that they are not mindful of the interests of this country and not very particular about protecting the interests of those who have come over here. Then the brochure says "An immediate result of the attitude of Pakistan has been fresh migration from Sind. Nearly 10,000 Hindus and Sikhs have arrived in India during the past few weeks and the exodus of the oppressed minorities has been proceeding at the rate of nearly 800 persons per week." Such are the facts, such is the mental attitude of our Government and such is the way in which the mind of our Government is working.

At another place in this pamphlet they have taken pride in the fact that they have been remitting large sums of money to Pakistan to pay to Shri Liaquat Ali Khan and also to pay to the founder of the new country of Pakistan, the late Shri Mohamed Ali Jinnah. I do not know why my hon. friend Shri Tyagi from behind is saying 'No'. It is a hard fact which has been admitted by the Government itself in this pamphlet and which everyone of us knows. I do not think that there is any justification for the Central Government or for the hon. Minister of State or even for his chief, the hon. Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar, to congratulate themselves or to take pride in all these facts. I submit therefore that this is not the proper attitude with which we should tackle this problem or enact this legislation. If we do not enact this legislation in a proper, comprehensive and effective manner it will be, if I may say so, betraying the interests and the cause of the displaced persons and everyone of them will certainly be cursing the Government and this Parliament if we also are a party to the enactment of the legislation in the form in which it has been put before us by the hon. Minister of State for Rehabilitation. I have no doubt in my mind that if we do not improve on this Bill and enact it in its present form the coming generations will certainly curse us for not having done our duty to this subject and to the displaced persons.

I had submitted that there are only three things to which we should pay particular attention. It is with regard to the definition of "evacuee", "evacuee property" and the manner in which we should deal with it. So far as the definition of "evacuee" is concerned we find that whereas in the June Ordinance we had included in this definition all those persons who had acquired any evacuee property in Pakistan in any manner whatsoever, in the present Bill we are asked to confine this definition only to those persons who have acquired evacuee property in Pakistan, not in any manner whatsoever but only by allotment or by any illegal means. The implication of this is that evacuee property acquired in Pakistan either by purchase or exchange has been excluded from the definition. This clause throws a burden on us to prove the manner in which a property has been acquired in Pakistan. I submit that this is a burden of proof which cannot easily be discharged. For, certainly nobody in this country is in a position to know as to in what particular manner a property has been obtained by anybody in Pakistan. How is it possible for anyone of us here to adduce proof to the effect that the property has been "acquired by unlawful occupation or illegal means." It is entirely wrong to have such a definition of the word "evacuee".

With regard to property which has been obtained by purchase and exchange I see absolutely no reason why it should be excluded from the definition.

[SHRIMATI DURGABAI *in the Chair*].

It has been suggested during the course of the informal talks we have had both with Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar and with Shri Mohanlal Saksena that there have been cases—I do not know whether there have been or whether it is meant that there may have been, but it makes no difference—that some persons who are still residing in this country may have purchased evacuee property in Pakistan or may have exchanged their property here with evacuee property in Pakistan, not with the intention of going over there, not with the intention of making any undue profit thereon, but with the very philanthropic object of helping some persons who had come over here; that the exchange of property was done by them with the intention of generously assisting those who have come over here. It was further suggested to us that some persons residing in India may have purchased evacuee property in Pakistan with the honest intention of investing their money there. I submit that anybody who advances this argument with the hope of convincing us is certainly offering a very great insult to our intelligence. I wonder whether anybody should have the boldness to advance such a hopelessly meaningless argument. Is there any one person in this august House who honestly can persuade himself to believe that after the 15th of August 1947 anybody residing in this country would be so foolish as to send his money to Pakistan to invest it in any building or property there, and particularly in evacuee property there? I want to ask whether any one of us can persuade himself to believe that we could find in this country anybody who would have exchanged his property with one in Pakistan with the intention of helping anybody who has come over from Pakistan to this side? The economic condition of Pakistan is not such that investment of money there is more profitable than in India. And certainly we have yet to come across one who is so overgenerous as to exchange his property here with property in Pakistan, not with any selfish end in view but with the philanthropic object of helping those who have come over from there. I submit that there is absolutely no force in this contention, and it is not merely a hypothetical argument but an argument which has no basis and which has absolutely no sense. Anybody who has purchased property there must have done so far a very inadequate consideration. This fact has been conceded in the Bill itself wherein it is stated that if it is proved that anybody has acquired property there by purchase or exchange for an inadequate consideration, he will be called upon to make good the money in that respect. Well, that may sound all very well on paper; theoretically speaking, it may sound a very fair and very satisfactory proposition, but in actual practice will it ever be possible for anybody to decide whether a property purchased in Pakistan was purchased for an adequate or inadequate consideration? Who is to prove that? It may be argued that the original owner of that property may come over here and appear before the person investigating the question and say that his property has been purchased by somebody residing in this country, for an inadequate consideration. But, why would he come forward with such a proof? Why would he make that statement? Is it in his interest at all to do so? Certainly not, because it is provided in the Bill that any amount recovered from the original purchaser who is residing here will go to the common pool and not to the coffers of the person who has actually lost in that transaction. So, it is not in the interests of the original owner to come and make a statement like that. Not only that, that person can be bribed to make a statement to the effect that he had got full compensation, or even more than what he had expected, because thereby he will be able to get some money to himself whereas by making an accurate statement he would not stand to gain. Therefore, let us not act theoretically or as idealistic persons; let us act as practical men of prudence and frame our law in such a way as to really help us and achieve the object in view. If we have the same definition of an evacuee as we had in the June Ordinance, we shall not be doing anything

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repugnant even to Pakistan because in their own Ordinance they have also the same definition. There I may be told again that I need not refer to what Pakistan is doing or what Pakistan has in its legislation. And if I say that I will perhaps only be weakening my case because in that case the Central Government would try to do just the reverse of it.

Madam, I would submit that the definition be amended in the way I have suggested above. Further, it should be amended so that those persons are also covered who have sent away members of their family who are entirely dependent on them but who themselves are staying on here for their own selfish ends so that at a suitable time they may also slip away to Pakistan. Particularly those should be covered under the definition of "evacuee", whose families have acquired evacuee property in Pakistan. When I make this suggestion, I do not mean that one man should be penalised for the wrongs of others, but if it is clear by unmistakable proof that members of family of a person have gone over to Pakistan and benefited themselves by taking possession of evacuee property there, whereby that person also is benefiting, then that person must be declared an evacuee. In such a case it will be apparent to anybody that such a person should be classed as an evacuee. A "member of a family" is defined in the Bill as follows—and I have no quarrel with that definition—

"'Member of the family' means any member of the family of an intending evacuee who is wholly dependent upon the earnings of such evacuee for the provision of the ordinary necessaries of life."

If a member of the family who is wholly dependent obtains any evacuee property in Pakistan by purchase, it cannot be said that he has purchased it by money which he had himself acquired in Pakistan. He is entirely dependent on the person here in India and if he has been able to purchase property in Pakistan, certainly he must have done it by means of the money which was remitted to him by the person living in this country. Therefore, I would submit that under these circumstances the property of such persons must also be declared evacuee property.

Madam, while I am on this point, let me submit that the principle which I have been enunciating has been accepted *in toto* even by the framers of this Bill, so far as the conduct of such persons subsequent to 19th October, 1949 is concerned. It has been specifically laid down here that if any person has conducted himself in any one of the various ways which I have already mentioned, then his property will be declared evacuee property. But, with respect to similar conduct before the 19th October, the same penalty will not be imposed. I see absolutely no justification or reason why there should be any discrimination made with regard to such conduct before and after the 19th October, 1949. I am told that the reason is that prior to the promulgation of the Ordinance of October, 1949, nobody had notice of the fact that we are going to penalise such conduct. There is hardly any force in that contention. I wonder whether my hon. friends, Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar or Shri Saksena honestly, seriously and sincerely mean to advance this argument or whether they have to advance that argument merely because they have to support the case which they have put before us for acceptance. The fallacy and hollowness of this argument is so very obvious to me—and I am sure it must be so to every Member of the House—that we should refuse to think that anybody could seriously advance it.

I therefore submit that the penalty which is intended to be imposed for a particular course of action or conduct subsequent to October 1949 should also be imposed for the same conduct prior to that date.

Coming now to the definition of 'intending evacuee', I have not much grievance on that account, but when one finds that an individual residing in this country is permitted to remit money to those who are dependent upon him

but who are now residing in Pakistan, one begins to feel that what is intended to be given by one hand is being taken away by the other. Clause 2 (e) says:

"'Intending evacuee' means any person who, after the 14th day of August, 1947—

(i) has transferred to Pakistan his assets or any part thereof situated in any part of the territories to which this Act extends:

Provided that the transfer to Pakistan of any reasonable sum of money, for the purpose of financing any transaction in the ordinary course of his trade or for the maintenance of any member of the family of such person shall not be deemed to be a transfer of assets within the meaning of this sub-clause."

From this, you will see that any amount of money can be sent to Pakistan in one of two ways: firstly for the support of the members of the family, secondly, for the purpose of carrying on trade and business. This is so wide and big a loophole, that I submit it is no use having the definition of 'intending evacuee' in its present form. It may be said that it would be very unjust if we do not allow necessary money to be transmitted to Pakistan for the support of the members of the family. On the face of it, it may appear to be so. But if you analyse it a bit closely, you will find that it would be only just, proper and advisable for us not to allow money to flow like that. These members of the family, if they had been sent away for fear of disturbances here and not with the intention of settling down in Pakistan permanently, could have been brought over to India long before now.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Invite them now.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: It is now about a year and a half—I do not exactly remember the period. For a long time, there was no prohibition at all against persons coming to India, even without a permit. Even thereafter, they could have come with permits. Certainly, these members of the family have not been sent away for fear of disturbance, when there was absolutely no fear of disturbance in some parts of the country. Even from such parts they went over to Pakistan. I submit there is absolutely no justification for permitting this remittance of money. It is likely to frustrate the object of this Bill to a very great extent.

I want to ask the hon. Ministers in charge of this Bill as to whether they seriously think that any useful purpose is going to be served by having this date '19th October 1949'. Do they seriously think that anybody in this country is now so foolish, so stupid and so unmindful of his interests that he is going to be guilty of any such conduct as will render his property to be declared evacuee property? If there is no such person, then what is the use of this provision, which is just an eye wash? It is absolutely unnecessary and meaningless to have this provision. In the place of 19th October 1949, I suggest we may have 14th August 1947, because the period at which a particular thing is done is of no consequence or importance. It is the conduct which is material, not the date.

I would not refer to many other defects in this Bill, because I have already taken a pretty long time. We must make this legislation a comprehensive and effective one. We should look at the question purely from the point of view of an honest citizen and of a secular State, and not in a communal manner. When I say so, I mean that we should not try to favour a particular community because of its religion: at the same time, we should not try to protect the interests of another community in an unjust and unfair manner because it professes that particular religion. Secularism does not only mean that one should not suffer because of his religion; it also means that one should not be favoured

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because of his religion. I emphatically say that it does mean that no particular community should be protected against necessary liabilities being imposed on it. I know that the position of our Nationalist Muslim friends is a very difficult and delicate one. We have the fullest sympathy for them. I may even say that I pity their lot. I used to pity their lot even during pre-partition days. When we used to participate in the Satyagraha movement against the then Government and go to jail, we used to be applauded and garlanded whereas our Nationalist Muslim friends were subjected to ridicule and hardships by their coreligionists, of which we can hardly have a proper appreciation. I remember, Madam, that during the election days, when our Nationalist Muslim voters would come to vote for the Congress candidates Muslims would even spit on them. I have seen it with my own eyes, That was their pitiable condition. Yet they fought shoulder to shoulder with us in the freedom struggle.

Shri Sondhi: On a point of information. Madam. After 1947 all Muslims are nationalists in the sense that they are nationals of this country.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: Well, I wish it were really so and if it is so no provision of this Bill will touch them at all. I was referring, Madam, to the very delicate and difficult position in which the nationalist Muslims find themselves today. Many of their relations have gone over to Pakistan, because they believed in the two-nation theory and Pakistan. All the same, though our nationalist Muslim friends did never agree with them in their political views and they do not agree with them even now, the hard fact is that many of their friends and relations, many of their near and dear ones have gone away to Pakistan. Though they had no political affinity with them, certainly these affections due to blood relationship cannot disappear. Therefore, I pity their lot. They are far away from their friends and relations in a country which is so hostile to this country. The patriotism of our nationalist Muslims is, therefore, on trial and I have absolutely no doubt in my mind that these people who stood by us all along will certainly stand by us and by the country even now. But all the same we must appreciate their pitiable condition. I would extend to them not only my fullest sympathy but also my assurance, though an assurance from a humble person like myself is of no avail.

Shri Sondhi: You are a very important Member.

Shri Kamath: Why not?

Shri J. R. Kapoor: Then I could certainly extend that assurance, as I have the support of so many hon. Members, that they may always rest assured that not a single provision of this piece of legislation will be so implemented as to rope in any one of them or the property of any one of them. I would, however, make an appeal to them—though perhaps they may say that I need not make any such appeal—that they must co-operate wholeheartedly in seeing that this legislation is properly enacted so that it may have the desired effect, for let them not forget that on the proper enactment and implementation of this legislation depends in a large measure the solution of the vexed question of the rehabilitation of the refugees, the solution of which is obviously to their great interest. The refugees have become exasperated. We find among them an amount of discontent which is threatening even the peace of this country. To the refugees we may say that though their sacrifices have been great, though they have borne their sufferings with courage and fortitude and faced the situation bravely and courageously, for which we have great admiration for them, we do not like their attitude of bitterness and hostility which they are exhibiting now. It will not help them and their cause. It will alienate the sympathy of others to their cause. They must continue to have faith in themselves: they must continue to have faith in their leaders—in our great leaders the hon. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the hon. Sardar

Vallabhbhai Patel who have always the cause of the refugees closest to their hearts. Above all they must continue to have faith in that Supreme Being and then they may rest assured that all will be well with them.

With these words, Madam, I would conclude my speech in the hope and belief that the suggestions that I have put before this House for the consideration of the hon. Minister will be agreed to and the Bill when it is passed by this House in due course will be a piece of legislation which will really and effectively serve the purpose for which it has been placed before the House.

Mr. Chairman: May I request hon. Members not to take advantage of the no-time limit rule for making speeches, but finish their speeches within fifteen minutes and thus accommodate a greater number of speakers.

Sardar Hukam Singh: That would not be possible for refugees who have to express many things and in their case the time limit should be relaxed.

Mr. Chairman: As I have already stated, there is no time-limit as such for speeches. But I would request hon. Members not to take advantage of that rule, but to finish their speeches within fifteen minutes. Where it is warranted, latitude will certainly be given.

Sardar B. S. Man (Punjab): In regard to evacuee property, there is no doubt about the fact that there is considerable divergence of opinion between refugees and Government. There are two aspects to this evacuee property: first the property that we have left behind and whose solution our Government is expected to find. The second is the property that has been left behind by Muslim evacuees whose administration is sought to be taken over by the present Bill. Our complaint is not so much in regard to the administration of the evacuee property, though we might have our differences with the Government in regard to its efficient handling. But our main grievance is that invariably the Government has not shown that strength that is expected of it while dealing with Pakistan in regard to the properties that we have left behind.

It is a well known fact that the two Governments agreed between themselves in the matter of exchange of population, as the minorities could not live in Pakistan on account of the fanatical attitude of Pakistan Muslims. Indeed in history whenever there was any exchange of population it was always accompanied by exchange of property. Here, we are told that this case was taken off and on with the Pakistan Government and I believe, Madam, that at one stage so far as agricultural property is concerned, Pakistan did agree to come to some sort of understanding with India. The story goes that Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, the Finance Minister of Pakistan, who having agreed in one Conference so far as agricultural property is concerned, went to Mr. Jinnah who was in his sick-bed at Quetta and gave the agreement for his signature. Mr. Jinnah asked him whether he had calculated the financial implications of the proposal and what difference Pakistan would have to pay India. While Mr. Ghulam Mohammad said that agreement had been reached only on principle, Mr. Jinnah is said to have retorted that the consequences of details were more important than the principle. Mr. Ghulam Mohammad was charged with having not kept the future of Pakistan in view. In this lies the explanation of the entire apathy and intransigent attitude of Pakistan in coming to a solution of the property left behind by us. If it is the aim of our Government in any way to make up the deficiency between the prices of the two properties then I am sure they will land themselves in a hopeless situation and be soon disillusioned, because the difference between the two properties is so great that no adjustment will be possible at all. The estimated cost of rural property

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is double there. So far as urban property is concerned the difference is even greater, apart from the cash investments that our people have still there. I consider that if our Government wants to be popular so far as the question of evacuee property is concerned, they should take up in right earnest these outstanding disputes with Pakistan and along with Kashmir and other disputes, settle this first and foremost. I do not suggest in any way that they should commit the mistake of taking this dispute to Lake Success where, God knows, if any result will be forthcoming. I consider that we should straightway take up this question with Pakistan and tell them here and now: 'You owe us so much in respect of evacuee property. A time-limit should be prescribed and Pakistan should be told that unless by such and such a date she agrees to hand over the amount due in respect of this item or hand over the properties concerned directly to our nationals we shall have to take certain direct action. Pakistan is a perfect bully and bullies understand only direct action. Unless they are told so in clear terms, I feel that no solution will be forthcoming.

On the question of evacuee property that is with us, it is not my object to extend or expand the definition of 'evacuee' or 'intending evacuee' in such a way as to squeeze out more Muslims from India. I feel that those friends who stood with us have a right to treat India as their home. Who will forget Maulana Azad and Rafi Ahmad Kidwai and other friends who stood by us in our turmoils and when we were fighting against British imperialism? I do not for a moment suggest that their properties should be put in the hands of the Custodian-General or that the coffers of the Custodian-General should be enriched. But I do feel that there are others, friends of doubtful loyalty to India who, all along, by their advocacy of the Two-Nation theory were very enthusiastic in bringing about Pakistan. I do feel in all earnestness that their proper home is in Pakistan and not in India, because I am sure the moment any conflict occurs, their old loyalties will assert themselves and they will behave as they have behaved before. A friend asks me how to find them out. Well, those who worked for the Muslim League and those who took part in direct action of the Muslim League are there. No research is necessary to find them out. Their papers are there. I have not much faith in any change in their views. Their religious fanaticism is such that loyalty to the secular idea is always relegated to second place definitely.

Shri Kamath: No change of heart.

Sardar B. S. Man: I am not quite sure about their change of heart.

The object of this Bill is to rehabilitate the refugees, but I find that in this entire Bill, there is no reference to that at all. We should have candidly stated in its Statement of Objects and Reasons that it is the object of this Bill to rehabilitate the refugees. Similarly, in the pamphlet on Evacuee property that has been circulated, there is no reference to rehabilitation. Pakistan was more candid about it. Simultaneously with the promulgation of the Evacuee Property Ordinance, it promulgated an Ordinance to provide for economic rehabilitation in West Punjab of all Muslims, etc. I consider, Madam, that the professions of Pakistan about evacuee property are more candid. We, on the other hand, are confused. We should clearly state that the aim of this Bill is to grant evacuee property for rehabilitation of refugees and not the laudable object of successfully managing such property as if the action proposed with regard to such property is in the interest of the property left behind. I do consider that our real aim is to rehabilitate the refugees who have left their property in Pakistan. In the definition of 'allotment' the position is not clear. 'Allotment' should always be to a refugee and not to every person and to any person. I want that 'allotment' should as a rule mean allotment of land to a refugee.

As regards the powers given to the Custodian, I find that he is permitted to give some money to an evacuee or any member of his family or to any other person as in his opinion is entitled thereto. I think this power should be very very restricted. It should only be exercised in such a way as not to be prejudicial to the refugees here, because we know that so far as our property in Pakistan is concerned, todate not a single pie has been credited to our account there. Even when there is a clear-cut agreement between the two Governments about Trust properties, Gurudwara properties and temple properties, the Custodian-General there has not given us a single pie. If we make an appropriate provision here that our Custodian-General will be at liberty to give away any sum to an evacuee, in framing the rules there should be stringent provision that the Custodian-General should not be permitted to squander away money as he likes.

So far as the question of 'intending evacuee' is concerned, there seems to be wide divergence of opinion between the refugees and the Government. It is considered that a person will not be considered an 'intending refugee' if he gets some money for the maintenance of his family and any transfer of property by such person will not be deemed to be transferred within the meaning of the sub-clause. I fail to understand why, when one-half of the immovable property has been transferred, a person who has so transferred will not be considered an 'intending evacuee'. This is a lacuna. There are examples of persons living in Bombay with one member of their family, leaving many other members in Karachi. He will get the benefit at both ends, in Pakistan and in India. Such a person will not be considered an 'intending evacuee' by this definition. There are other cases. Where a man has got two wives, one in Karachi and the other at Bombay, he will not be considered an 'intending evacuee'.

Shri Tyagi: And he is living at Delhi.

Sardar B. S. Man: Under this definition such a person will not be an 'intending evacuee'.

There is yet another clause which empowers the Custodian-General to cancel existing allotments. So far as practical experience goes in the provinces, it does happen that a new Custodian cancels the previous allotments and gives the land to new refugees. I consider that in framing the rules—the rules are not there; only it has been promised that rules will be made—clear and specific instructions should be given that allotments to existing refugees should be cancelled only very rarely, not unless there is a substantial reason for doing so. Ordinarily the Custodians and the Custodian-General should not be permitted to cancel existing allotments in favour of new refugees.

There is yet another clause in which we are giving power to the Custodians to restore property to a person who was an erstwhile evacuee but who has subsequently returned to India. So far as restoration is concerned, I think that clear and unambiguous rules should be framed saying in what cases such properties could be restored.

I do not want to take much time of the House, but I do consider that if Government wants a successful solution of the problem of evacuee property, they should give their wholehearted attention not to that evacuee property which is here in India but to that property which we have left behind in Pakistan and to the solution of which Pakistan is not at all giving any attention. We shall have to force Pakistan, force their unwilling hands, to restore to us what is rightfully ours. Unless Government is strong and makes up its mind to solve this problem, it will not be able to controvert our belief that it is hopelessly mismanaging the question of evacuee property.

[Sardar B. S. Man]

Shri N. S. Jain: *rose*—

Shri Tyagi: On a point of order, is there any list of speakers with you, or are you using your discretion?

Mr. Chairman: I am using the Chair's discretion.

Shri Kamath: Mr. Sidhva caught your eye while Mr. Jain did not do so.

Shri Sidhva: Are names given?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member put in an amendment before the Bill went to the Select Committee. So he is given this opportunity.

Shri N. S. Jain: It is very difficult to speak on this Bill with restraint, but I will try to do so.

Shri Sondhi: With restraint?

Shri N. S. Jain: Yes. The issues involved in this Bill are so many and so varied and concerned people for whom we have so much sympathy that it is difficult to come to any definite conclusion whether we are right or we are wrong. I have heard with respect the speech of my friend, Mohanlalji, and the arguments put forth by him. It is unfortunate to a certain extent that he referred to personalities for whose opinion we have such great respect, but, the plea that he put forward for the acceptance of this Bill was no doubt a very laudable one. Unfortunately, while considering this Bill, we have no precedents either of this country or of other countries because I feel that no such occasion had ever arisen in other countries to enact such legislation. Unfortunately if we have got any precedent, it is the precedent of Pakistan. That has in fact given wrong lines to go upon for many here. As far as Pakistan is concerned, we all know what mentality it has got, with what mentality it was created. The other difficulty that faces us is the temper of the masses which I would request the Minister in charge of the Bill to take note of. Our masses seem to have lost their heads in the wilderness of their hearts, which have been so much outraged by the doings and happenings of 1947 and the present happenings in Pakistan that it is very difficult to tell them the right way. In a democracy there are two ways of looking at things and there are two ways for a legislator to think and give his opinion on a legislation of this type. One way is the way of representative democracy and the other that of direct democracy. In a representative democracy we have only to give our opinion and look at things in the way we look at them and not care about what the people outside think, while in the direct democratic way, we have got to look at this legislation from the point of view of what our electors, our constituents, think about it. If I were to speak in this House in the direct democratic way and tell what the constituents think about this Bill, I think it will not be very helpful. So, I would not do it. Some of my friends have said something about it, but I would like this House to treat this Bill in the other way, *i.e.* in the representative way. Let us try to be wise about it. Let us not commit those mistakes, those faults, which we point out in Pakistan. I think that is the correct attitude with which we have to discuss this Bill.

The other difficulty before us is the attitude of Pakistan, as I referred to earlier that it has done the whole mischief. We see how Pakistan has been maltreating and trying to oust the non-Muslims from that Dominion. We also see how the evacuee law enacted there is being administered by executive orders and not by judicial discretion. All those things are before our eyes and it is very difficult as I said in the beginning to speak with restraint when we speak about Pakistan and therefore, it would be better that we do not take our cue from that country and we take the cue from our own culture, from our own thinking and from our own sound judgment.

All these difficulties are further enhanced by the attitude of certain friends of ours or certain nationals of ours who look towards Pakistan for their guidance, for inspiration and for their support. That is, I think, the greatest difficulty that we have to face and I think there are many cases in which our friends in this country have sent their sons, their relations to Pakistan to get better posts, better amenities of life and in search of what you call worldly pleasure and worldly prosperity. When our friends here do look to Pakistan for such purposes, the natural reaction of others is that they consider those persons to be disloyal. I have come in contact with people who have put me this question: What do you say about those Muslims who on the face of it may call themselves nationals of India but who have sent their sons, their wards to Pakistan to earn their living, to get better salaries and better comforts of life? Now this is again a great difficulty standing in the way of considering this Bill with equanimity because the masses ask us: How do you intend to deal with these people? Are you going to declare their property as an evacuee property? As my friend, when he was speaking was put a question: How are we to know who are such persons? Well, it is difficult no doubt, but the fact remains that there are a good deal of them and it is a more difficult question to spot them. All these difficulties can make any brave heart shiver, any strong hand tremble and any wise head reel while enacting a legislation of this type for dealing with the property of evacuees in India. I am not sure whether all that has been done by the Government to rehabilitate our displaced persons is enough, but one thing is clear and that is this: What the displaced persons want is not only the rehabilitation in the way in which the Government would like to rehabilitate but they want that their position which they held in Pakistan, something of that kind must be restored to them, and that is a very correct demand. But how can the Government do it? It is a difficult question as we know that the property of these displaced persons left in Pakistan as calculated by the Government is in value eight to ten times more than the property of the Muslims left in India. Where are we to get all this money from? And it is a colossal sum. The Government with due respect to the personnel of that Government, had been doing all that they could, but there is much which is left undone. There is much which people think requires a change in the overall policy of the Government. I do not agree as my hon. friend Shri Mohanlalji put it: If we do not agree with this Government, there is only one course open to us. No, we only want to put before the Government the view-point of the masses outside. We want to tell them how the masses think and what they want today. Every Indian is aware of the fact that we could not and cannot get a better Prime Minister and a Deputy Prime Minister than what we have got today. We have all the love all the respect and all the admiration for them, but that does not mean that we should not put the view-point of the masses which might conflict even with the views which they hold about these questions and I would only respectfully submit that the Government should look at the criticism made in this House not in any way taking away any iota of respect from the personnel of the Government but only as suggestions, as ventilation of the expression of views of people outside that we want to tell them.

There is one thing more about which I would like to deal and it is about the secular State. My hon. friend Mr. Kapoor said that India is a secular State. We all know it is, but I have not yet been able to understood that there can be any difference of looking at things if India were not exactly a secular State as we call it. England, I do not know whether you call it a secular State a denominational State or a Christian State. The King there is the Defender of Faith. The Government provides the church. If in these circumstances England is a denominational State, then, may I know if that State could ever dream of enacting any law expropriating the nationals of other faith or oppressing

[Shri N. S. Jain]

the sentiments of its subjects who are other than Christians? Then it is generally said, when you talk of Pakistan, that it is a Muslim State. I say with all the emphasis at my command that Pakistan may be a Muslim State, but Pakistan is not acting like a Muslim State and I may say with confidence from what I know of Islam from my Muslim friends that all that has been done and that is being done by Pakistan is not in any way and cannot possibly be justified by what is there in Islam. Can any Muslim with his hands on his heart say that the evacuee ordinance which they have made there or the way in which they are treating the evacuee property question there is the Muslim way of treating things? I do not think so. What I was driving at is, it is not a question of a Muslim State or a Hindu State or a secular State and whatever the State may be. If we were a Hindu State, do you think that there would be a different conception of this legislation? You may only say that the people at the helm today think in this strain and they can also think in another strain without straining the meaning of a secular state. So I would like to leave aside the idea of importing the secularism of a State or its denominational character in this connection, and I would only submit that we have got to look at these things from the point of view of commonsense and from the point of view of things around us.

Our Republic is a new Republic: It is a Republic in its infancy and we have to lay down certain conventions and certain principles on which this Democratic Republic has got to build up its edifice.

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. Member be able to finish his speech in five more minutes?

Shri N. S. Jain: I will require another fifteen minutes.

Mr. Chairman: In that case he can continue his speech tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 17th February, 1950.